THE ACCOMPLISHT

PHYSICIAN,

THE HONEST

APOTHECARY,

AND THE SKILFUL

CHYRURGEON,

DETECTING

Their necessary Connexion, and dependance on each other.

WITHALL A DISCOVERY

Of the Frauds of the

QUACKING EMPIRICK,

THE PRÆSCRIBING SURGEON,

AND THE PRACTICING APOTHECARY.

WHEREUNTO IS ADDED

The Physicians Circuit,

The History of Physick;

And a Lash for Lex Talionis.

Homine semidocto quid iniquius?

London, Printed, and are to be Sold in *Little-Britain.* 1670.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

THE PREFACE TO THE VULGAR READER.

READER,

TO those whom Nature hath raised out of a refined mould, and are by their Education sublimed to a higher sphære, as the Gentry and Literate Persons of England, *this Discourse is no wise directed, unless accidentally by a superficial view, they should give themselves the divertisement of admiring the folly, indiscretion, and fond passion of the Vulgar, whom moving*

erratically in a lower region, is the proper task of theſe Sheets, to reduce to a more certain and leſs planetary motion.

As the Art of Phyſick through its excellency hath ever dignified Phyſicians to that Degree, as to appear moſt acceptable to Kings, Princes, and all others of the higheſt ranck; ſo likewiſe have Phyſicians retributed a juſt gratitude to their Art, by ſuperadding to it that luſtre and ſplendor, derived from their moſt ſucceſful Cures and excellent Practice, and particularly from that ſo famed Æſculapian College of London, *and other Doctors of Phyſick, who by their Study and Experience, through Travel have of right merited that title: Theſe and their Art have of late years been rendred ſubject to the ſame fate Religion and the Law not long before, of being ſubverted by the ignorance and ambiiton of ſuch whoſe brain is as ſubject to vapors, as the climat wherein they live, being all manner of wayes ignorant of the delicious fruits of liſe, that are reaped from a conſtancy in their Church-worſhip, their ſubjection to Government, and in their due Veneration of Learning. Their ignorance is diſcernable in their ſenſleſs liberality, of conferring the honour and title of Doctor upon every Quack, Empirick, Surgeon, Apothecary, and almoſt every one that carries but the ſcent of Mithridate about him; and*

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the Ambition of these is no less ridiculous in receiving that mock-title. However since it is their vulgar humour so to do, I have for their better understanding corresponded with it so far, as to continue the same titles of Physician, Doctor, Churchyard and Hackney Physician applied to the same parties, viz. *to Quacks, Empiricks, Præscribing Surgeons, and Practising Apothecaries, for the most part meaning no other but such, unless where for distinction the Reader will oecur with the addition of* Accomplisht. *My name I have purposely concealed, because from this small labour I promise my self no other advantage, than a complacency in my own sentiment, of having performed a duty, that Noble Art, and it's most Ingenious Artists, require from all, that have received a benefit from it and them, in defending its honour and eminency from the abuse and violation of such mean and pitiful animals, as are aboue mentioned.*

And among that fry, none arrogate a greater sharp in the practice of Physick, than the præscribing Surgeons, who seem to be enfranchised in it, since now a dayes Physicians take so little inspection into their boutchery, and inhumane practice, which because I shall not much insist upon in the ensuing Discourse; I will insert an instance or two here: One I knew, that against a Diarrhœa *or looseness, gave the Patient two drams of* Diapalma

Plaſter made up in Pills, for ſeveral dayes, which through the quantity of lythargir it contain'd gradually poyſon'd the party. Another preſented his Patient with half an ounce of Mercurius Dulcis *a day, for ten dayes together, which abſolutely deſtroyed the tone of the ſtomach, ſubverted the temperament of the brain, and at laſt rendred him paralytick. A third upon the exhibition of red Præcipitate ill præpared & worſe applied, after innumerable ſtools præcipitated the Patient into his Coffin; this and many other diſaſters were the conſequence of a huge Army-Bone-Setter's practice; who for his Prophanations, and Atheiſtical opinions is the* Monſtrum horrendum *of all men; & for his extream illiterature is the only he, I ſhould admire, that through his impertinent and faſtidious boldneſs did arrive to the leaſt repute, were it not his attendance on a great perſon had given a ſeeming appearance of his bungling skill.*

After all this, I muſt in ſhort acquaint you with the remainder of my ſcope, chiefly ayming to diſtinguiſh thoſe Præſcribing Surgeons, and Practiſing Apothecaries, by their dangerous and fraudulent practice, from skilful Chirurgeons and Honeſt Apothecaries; for both which I have not only a due reſpect and eſteem, but ſhall hereby endeavor to convince all accompliſht Phyſicians of the neceſſity of their employments, and dependance on

their

their Art, making it my only request, not to take amis, *what may be expressed in Drollery or earnest against those of their fraternity, that are no less injurious to the Noble Practice of Physick, than the necessary Employ of Skilful Surgeons and Honest Apothecaries.*

My vulgar Reader I hope will not be offended with my franck humour of having objected their fickle-headed inconstancy, which quality being set aside, it may without partiality be asserted, they are a people, whom for their more than ordinary endowments of Mind, singular Valour and address in their Arms, Nature particularly hath distinguisht from all other Nations of the Continent, by seating them in a most beautiful Island, and putting in their hands the Scale of Justice, to compose or decide the Disputes of all Foreign Princes by their invincible Power at Sea and Land.

The Accomplisht Physician,

AND

The Honest Apothecary.

TO discommend what so many are fond of, is a character no wayes obliging; and therefore discovering the familiar cheats and impostures of those, whom our vulgar doth so passionately affect, must necessarily prove a work of very slender merit. However, since I do not compute the vain applauses of a credulous rabble the just price of my labours, nor dread the venomous darts of those I make the subject of my discourse, but chiefly rendring my self to that vertue, whereby men are spirited to work a publick good to their private disadvantage, shall now open to your sight, the skulls of such as are commonly intrusted with your health, where you may be-

hold the wheels of their brain, framing subtil practices, to drain your dropsical purses, and play the fool with your consumptive bodies.

§. But that all this should be transacted with a delight to the Patient, may seem no less than a riddle, though easily resolved; for as in cheating there is a *Bonum utile*, so in being cheated there is a *Bonum jucundum*, the Impostor usually impressing an expectation more pleasant than ordinary on his Patients fancy, which doth not a little tickle his dull spleen. This confirms the truth of the Motto, *Vúlgús vúlt decipi*, The vulgar will needs be cheated; a saying that's more applicable to the commonalty of this *Horizon*, than of any other in *Europe*. For that once a a Heel-maker, should arrive to an Estate of many thousands, by selling Barley water with a few drops of Spirit of Salt in it, were in no other City possible, than on Tower-Wharf in *London*; or that a rational people should permit their purses to be gelded, and their bodies anatomized alive by a huddle of Empiricks, as that Hatband-maker, once of *Moorfields*; the *Gunsmith* in *Barbacan*; that old doating piece of Nonsense in *Southwark*; besides many more, not worth the value of my Inck and Paper, can only be reported of our English: Or that not long since, a French Mountebank Doctor, (who for many years

years in his own Countrey, could ſcarce counterpoiſe his ordinary expences, with the fruits of his practice,) ſhould in leſs time than the common life of a Phyſician, extract a maſs of two hundred thouſand *Jacobus*'s out of the Mines of *Engliſh* Church-yards, is an Argument for other Nations, to accuſe us of an extream wantonneſs in our pockets. But I muſt prætermit illuſtrating that Subject, not being embarqued in a deſign of reproving, but informing my vulgar Reader.

§ The Law looks very grim upon Gipſies for cheating young folks, though of a very ſmall part of their money, by conjecturing at their Fortunes, which poſſibly may oft correſpond with the purpoſe of their prædiction, though other times may vary: But vulgar Phyſicians, and thoſe of no indifferent report, do not only conjecture groſly at the Diſeaſes of their Patients, but alſo moſt times make a ſhameful difference between their conjectures, and the ſtate and event of thoſe Diſeaſes, whereby the party is defrauded of a great part of his mony, and like a fool his expectation fruſtrated.

Here may be demanded, which of theſe is the greateſt cheat; the Gipſie, who for a trifle it may be a Beggers Alms, gives his Auditor a divertiſement of a pleaſant diſcourſe, leaving him withall to a free election of crediting what he pleaſes, or

the vulgar Hackney Physician, who imposes an obligation on his Patient, to believe his impertinent sentiment of his infirmity, and for so doing is satisfied with no less than a whole gripe of Half Crowns? Certainly, where there is a due proportion observed between the recompence and the merit, that cannot be comprehended within the circumference of a cheat, and therefore one might justly aver an indemnity in the Gipsies penny, though no small cheat in the vulgar Empiricks *Jacobus*.

§. But to prevent your censuring me, overbalanced with a prejudice to those, that so much abuse that noble Profession; I'le conduct you into their usual road and method, of examining their Patients, and making inquiry into their Diseases, wherewith being acquainted, you may (though of never so unpolisht a skull) as readily pronounce a Verdict, as the best *Lye-a-bed till noon*.

§ This knack doth chiefly consist in three notions, viz. *First, that a Patients grievance is either a discernable evident disease, which his own confession makes known to you, what it is*; or *Secondly an inward pain*; or *Thirdly, one of these two Endemick Diseases, a Scurvy, or Consumption, or a third, the Pox*. This is their Theory, which is so deep engrafted on their *Dura Mater*,

Mater, and may be acquired with less industry, than fourteen years study at one of our Universities; for so much time is requisite to make a man grow up to a Doctor, the formality whereof in most places consists in, *Accipiamus pecuniam et dimittamus asinum.*

§ Next I'l inform you in the application and uses of these three Notions. If a sick man makes his address to a Vulgar Physician, he demands his complaint; T'other replies, he is troubled either with a Vomiting, Looseness, Want of Stomach, Cough, Bad digesture, Difficulty of breathing or Phtisick, Faintness, Jaundise, Greensickness, Dropsie, Gout, Convulsion-fits, Palsie, Dizziness or Swimming in the brain; Vomiting, Coughing, or Spitting of Blood, an Ague, a Continual great heat or Fever. These are all evident Diseases the party himself expresses he is troubled with. But his sickness not being an evident Disease, which he himself can explain, the Vulgar Doctor concludes it must be either an inward pain, or an Endemick disease. The Patient then making complaint of an inward pain, to his old trade of guessing t'other goes, inquiring first in what part; if he answers, he feels a pain in the right side under the short Ribs, he tells him it's an Obstruction or stoppage in the Liver; if in the left side in the opposite part, then

then it's a stoppage of the Spleen; if in the belly, it may be he calls it a Colick, or wind in the Guts; if in the back or loins he perswades him, it's Gravel, Stone, or some other Obstruction in the Kidneyes; if a stitch in the Breast, he terms it a wind, or sometimes a Bastard, or other times a true Pleurisie.

§ Lastly, if the party be reduced to a very poor and lean carcass, by reason of a long tædious Cough, Spitting of blood, or want of stomach, or Feebleness, or almost any other disease or pain, then be sure, he tells him, he is in a Consumption, or at least falling into one. But being troubled with several diseases and pains at once, as running pains, faintness, want of stomach, change of complexion, so as to look a little yellowish, duskish or greenish; then t'other whispers him, he is troubled with the Scurvy. If diseased with ulcers or running sores, red, yellow, blew, or dark spots, pimples, or botches in the face, arms, legs, or any other part of the body, that's determined to be the Scurvy likewise, supposing the party to be a sober discreet person; but if appearing inclined to wantonness, by reason of his youth or sly countenance, then the forementioned disease is to be called the Pox. In most diseases of women they accuse the Mother. In children their guess seems far more fallible;

for

for a child within the six Months being taken ill, restless, and froward, if there appear no evident disease, he ever affirms it's troubled with gripes; upon which he prognosticates, that not speedily being remedied, the child will fall into Convulsion fits; but this not hapning according to his prædiction, to prevent the forfeiture of his skill and repute, endeavors to possess the Mother and rest of the Gossips, it had inward fits. The child being past six Moneths, and falling indispos'd, then instead of gripes, it's discompos'd by breeding of teeth. But having bred all his teeth, and being surpris'd with any kind of illness, the vulgar Doctor avouches, it's troubled with Worms. In short, take away these three words, Obstruction, Consumption, and Scurvy, and there will remain three dumb Doctors, the Hackney-Physician, The Prescribing Surgeon, and the Practising Apothecary.

§ Hitherto we have only discovered to you the ordinary Physicians conjecturing compass, whereby he steers his course to arrive to the knowledg of his Patients diseases; there yet remains we should unlock t'other ventricle of his Brain, to behold the subtlety of his fancy, in groaping at the causes of diseases, which though the Poet declares, (*fælix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,*) to be cloathed with the darkest clouds,

clouds, yet he by vertue of this following principle, aims at this mark immediately, viz. *That most diseases are caused by Choler, Phlegm, Melancholy, or Abundance of blood.* Of these, two are supposed to be hot, namely Choler and Abundance of blood; and the other two cold, to wit Phlegm and Melancholy, and consequently causes of hot and cold diseases. These four universals being reduced to two general Categories under the notion of hot and cold, any one having but the sense of distinguishing Winter from Summer, may in the time of an *Hixius Doxius* instantly appoint a cause for almost every disease. So that a Patient discovering his trouble, it may be a Want of Stomach, Bad digesture, Fainting, Cough, Difficulty of breathing, Giddiness, Palsie, &c. his Vulgar Physician has no more to do, but takes him by the fist, to feel whether he be hot or cold; if he finds him cold, then summons in his cold causes, Phlegm and Melancholy, which ready and quick pronouncing of the cause upon a meer touch doth almost stupefie our Patient through admiration of this *Æsculapian Oracle*, hitting him in the right vein to a hairs breadth; for quoth he, Indeed Mr. Doctor, I think you understand my distemper exceedingly well, and have infallibly found out the cause, for every Morning assoon as I awake, I spit such a

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deal of Phlegm, and moreover I must confess my self to be extreamly given to Melancholy. This jumping in Opinions between them, makes Mr. Doctor swell with the expectation of a large fee, which the Patient most freely forces upon him, and so the fool and his mony are soon parted. Now it's two to one but both are disappointed, the one in his unexporienced Judgment, t'other in his fond belief; for state the case, the disease takes its growth from choler or abundance of blood, or any other internal cause, there is scarse one in a hundred of those that are indispos'd, who is not subject to hauk and spit in the morning, and being reduced to weakness by reason of his trouble, must necessarily be heavy in the passions of his mind, and incident into Melancholy thoughts through the memory of his mortality, occasioned by this infirmity. So that seldom mirth and chearfulness are housed in indispos'd bodies, because they are deficient of that abundance of light and clear spirits, required to produce 'em. No wonder the vulgar is so opiniater in the affair of their temperament, when belaboured with a disease, since in their healthful state it's impossible for a Physician to ingage their opinions otherwise, then to believe themselves to be Phlegmatick and Melancholy. My self have oft been præsent at the demands

of a censure upon the temperament of several, whom some the infallible rules of Art did adjudg Sanguin, others Cholerick, &c. to this they would ever reply, they found themselves Phlegmatick and Melancholly; for every morning they spitted up such a great quantity of thick clotted flegm, that they must needs thence infer their bodies to be Phlegmatick; And Melancholy they were assured did possess 'em, for (say they) though for the most part in company they appeared chearful and pleasant; yet being alone they were subject to lapse into Melancholy. To this reply was return'd, that all men, especially those that are accustomed to Suppers, were subject to hawk and spit flegm at their awaking, by reason of the vapors, (occasioned through the heat of the Body, drawing inwards to the center, and melting the Phlegmatick and soluble humors of the Body,) the Stomach and Bowels do transmit to the Brain, during their sleep, which as soon as the spirits are loosned, (for through sleep they are tyed and lockt up,) and begin to move, are præcipitated and distil down to the Palat, which to the Brain performs the office, the Neck doth to the Head of an Alembick; and indeed the Brain and its hollownesses being placed a top of the pipes of the Body, is not unlike an Alembick head, for attracting and distilling moist humors.

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§ To return to the point of declaring, how the vulgar ſtrives even with violence to be cheated, not in their Purſes only, but in their fancy and Opinion; And in this particular our Women are ſo violently eager, that if the vulgar Phyſician can but make a true ſound upon the Treble of their Fancy, will produce ſuch a harmony, as ſhall ſound his praiſe through City and Countrey; and without theſe Female Inſtruments or She Trumpets, it's almoſt impoſſible for a Vulgariſt to arrive to a famous report, who having once by his Tongue harmony inchanted the women, doth by the ſame cheat ſubject the Opinions of men to his advantage, women generally uſurping and impropriating the affair of their Husbands health to their own management; for if a man chance to be ſurprized with ſickneſs, he præſently asks his Wife, what Doctor he ſhall ſend to, who inſtantly gives her direction to him, that had her by the Noſe laſt. In this piece of ſubtilty our Doctor ſhews himſelf no leſs cunning than the Serpent in *Geneſis*, who to cheat *Adam* thought it expedient firſt to deceive *Eve*.

§ Now without any further præamble, I muſt tell you the humour, many a ſick woman delights to be coakſed in by the ordinary Phyſician, *viz.* ſhe loves to be told, ſhe is very Melancholy,

though of never so merry a composure, and in that part of the Letany, Mr. Doctor is a perfect Reader: For a Woman making complaint she is troubled with Drowsiness, want of Stomach, Cough, or almost any distemper, he answers her she is in an ill State, and troubled with great and dangerous Diseases, and all engendred by Melancholy; and then tells her once over again, she is very Melancholy, and saith he probably occasioned by course Treats at home, or some unkindness of Friends, which makes the poor Heart put finger in her eye, and force a deep sigh or two, and all this possibly for being denyed a Tankerd on *Bartholomew* Fair, or a new Gown on *May* Day, which being refresh'd in her memory, doth certainly assure her, the impression of that Melancholy to be the original of her trouble, though some moneths or years past, especially since her Physician discovers to her as much, and for so doing admires him no less, intending withall to give an ample Testimony to the world of her Doctor's great Skil: But this is not all, he pursues his business, looking into her Eyes, where spying a small wrinckle or two in the inward or lesser angle, he tells her, she hath had a child or two, namely a Boy or Girl, according to the place of the foresaid wrinkle in the right or left inward angle; Thence perswades

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her, that at her last lying in, her Midwife did not perform her office skilfully, or did not lay her well, whereby she received a great deal of præjudice, as Cold, wrenching, or displacing of the *Matrix*, &c. which instance squaring so exactly with the præmeditated sense & opinion of his she Patient, (most Women though never so well accommodated in their Labour, being prone to call the behaviour of their Midwife in question,) he hath now produced a far greater confidence than before; and last of all to compleat his work now at the *Exit* of his gulled Patient, of rendring her thoughts, opinion, and confidence vassals to his service, fame, and advantage, makes one overture more of a great cause of some of her symptoms, declaring to her, she is much subject to Fits of the Mother, occasioning a choaking in her throat; and herein they also jump in their Sentiments, scarce one Woman in a hundred but one time or other is assaulted by those uterin steems, especially upon a tempest of any of her Passions of fright, fret, anger, love, *&c.*

§ If I have hitherto reproach'd the vulgar Physician for executing his employ with so little Ingenuity, far greater reason may move me to condemn the *Water-Gazer*, who by the streams of the Urin prætends to gratifie his Patients nice curiosity

sity of being resolved, what was, what is, and what Disease is to come; and what is more, some by their great cunning aiming to discover as much by the Urinal, as the Astrologer by the Globe. The fame unto which the *English* Doctor, still residing at *Leyden*, had promoted himself, by his most wonderful sagacity in Urins, is not unworthy of your note, hundreds or rather thousands repairing to this stupendious Oracle, to have the state of their Bodies described by their Urin. But when I relate to you the first means, that gave birth to our Countrey-man's repute, I shall soon remove your passion of admiring him. Upon his arrival at the place forementioned, he had in his company a bold fellow, that haunted the most noted Taverns and *Tap-houses*, where by way of discourse divulged the good fortune that was hapned to the Town; by the arrival of an *English* Doctor; whose great Learning and particular Skil in Urins would soon render him famous to all the Inhabitants; this being pronounced with a confidence suitable to the subject, occasioned three sick Scholars, (two Hectiks and one Hydropical,) then present, to make tryal of the truth of his words the next morning, agreeing to mix all their Urines in one Urinal, and to commit the carriage of it to him, that was Dropsical. In the *interim* Mr. Doctor

&or is advertis'd of it by his Companion, which made him so skilful, that when the Hydropical Scholar præsented him with the Urinal, to know the state of his diseased Body, he soon gravely replyed, that he observed three Urins in this one Urinal, whereof the two lowermost parts of the Urin appeared to him to be Consumptive, and the third that floated a top Dropsical, withall that their condition was desperate, and at the expiration of six moneths, they should be all lodged in their graves. This admirable dexterity of discerning Diseases by the Urinal, was soon proclaimed by the Scholars themselves, who all having finish'd the course of their lives within the time præfix'd, proved an undoubted argument of his unparalel parts in the Art of Physick, which immediately procured him an incredible concourse of people for many years together.

§ That the effects of confœderacy in promoting a Physician to a popular vogue, are as powerful as sinister and dis-ingenious, may evidently be deduced not only from this Narrative, but from the common design of vulgar Empiricks, who to raise their fame as high as a Pyramid, send forth several Mouthers, to Mouthe in all publick places, Taverns, Coffee and Alehouses, their vast abilities, expecting with that

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bate to hook in as many Patients as will swallow it. Others are no less skilled, in counterfeiting their great practice, by causing their Apothecary, or others, to call 'em out of the Church at an Afternoon Sermon, to hasten post to a suborn'd Patient, to the intent, that the world be advertis'd of the weighty business this Doctor is concern'd in. Neither do I tell you a new thing, that some few years past, a little prating Empirick, by insinuating into the speaking men and holders forth of Conventicles, had inticed a far greater imploy, there his real capacity in Physick could prætend to, but being now well mounted on Horseback, turns his Tayle to those, that had so long held the Stirrup to him. Others by their Equipage, Eminent houses, and occasioning one and the same Patient to repair needlessly to them twenty or thirty times, manifest a decoy even taken notice of by the vulgar. These few most disingenious wayes, I do here purposely bring on the board, omitting many others, to convince the publick, that the onely means for a Physician to advance himself honourably to practice, is by discovering his real abilities, in curing Diseases by quick, certain, and pleasant Medicines, & therefore nothing should render his parts more suspicious, than by attempting their discovery, by such fallacious and ignoble devi-

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ces; for certainly the conclusion is most Sophistical, that because this Doctor is drawn in his Coach, t'other rides on Horseback, or another hath a Lacquey at's heels, therefore he must be excellently qualified in his Profession. But *Vulgus vult decipi*.

§ If now I describe by way of advice to those that are entring upon the Study of this Divine Art, the method of attaining to a point of excellency in it, that may serve our vulgar for a better rule, to distinguish their attainments by the course they have passed through; first, it's most necessarily requisite, our young Student should be perfectly instructed in the *Latin* and *Greek* Tongues, being the universal keys to unlock all those Arts and Sciences, and no less a grace to the future Physician. 'Tis in this particular many of our Embryonated Physicians, that have of late years Transported themselves to *Leyden* & *Utrick*, to purchase a degree, have been found very defective, insomuch that I have heard the Professors condemn several of them, for their shameful imperfection in that, which is so great an adornment, and of so absolute an use in the Study of Physick. Neither can less be suspected of some of the more aged vulgar Physicians, making choice to manage their consultations in the vulgar Tongue. Secondly, being thus qua-

lified for a Student, he ought to apply himself close to the Study of Philosophy, for which *Oxford* and *Cambridge* may justly challenge a præeminence above other Universities. Here it's our Student learns to speak like a Scholar, and is informed in the principles of Nature, and the constitution of natural bodies, and so receiving a rough draught in his mind, is to be accomplish'd by that excellent Science of humane Bodies. But because according to the first Aphorism of the first Master *Hippocrates*, *Art is long, and Life is short*, he ought to ingage his Diligence, to absolve his Philosophical course in two years at longest, and in the *interim* for his Recreation and Divertisements enter himself Scholar to the Gardener of the Physick Garden, to be acquainted with the fœtures of Plants; but particularly with those, that are familiarly præscribed by Practitioners, to prævent being out-witted by the Herb-women in the Markets, and to enable him to give a better answer, than it is storied once a Physician did, who having præscribed *Maiden-hair* in his Bill, the Apothecary asked him which sort he meant, t'other replyed, some of the Locks of a Virgin. Thirdly, supposing our Student to have made a sufficient progress in Philosophy, may now pass to *Leyden*, and enter himself into a *Collegium*

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Anatomicum, Anatomy being the *basis* and foundation, whereon that weighty structure of Physick is to be raised; and unless he acquires a more than ordinary knowledge and dexterity in this, will certainly be deceived in the expectation, of ever arriving to the honour, of being justly termed an *Accomplish'd Physician*. A proficiency in that part fits him for a *Collegium Medicum Institutionum*, and afterwards for a *Collegium Practicum*, and then it's requisite he should embrace the opportunity of visiting the Sick in the Hospital, twice a week with the Physick Professor, where he shall hear him examine those Patients, with all the exactness imaginable, and point at every Disease and its Symptoms as it were with his finger, and afterwards propose several cases upon those distempers, demanding from every young Student his Opinion, and his grounds and reasons for it; withall requiring of him, what course of Physick ought to be præscribed. This is the only way for a young Physician to attain to a habit of knowing Diseases, when he seeth them, and a confident method of curing those, that may repair to him, without running the hazzard of being censured by the Apothecaries, or derided by 'em for his Bills, as too many are, that at *Oxford* and *Cambridge* have only imbibed a part of *Sennert's Institu-*

tions, and overlook'd *Riverius his Practice*, and thence attaining to an imperfect and unhappy Skill, by enlarging the Church-yards in the City or Countrey; but what is more, he shall escape the danger, a young Student I formerly knew in *Oxford* præcipitated himself into, by imagining every Disease he read, was his own. I must likewise advise our Student to take his Lodgings there at an able Apothecaries house, to contract the knowledge of Drugs, and of præparing, dispensing, and mixing them into Compositions, and then by means of his other qualifications, may boldly pretend to direct, inform, correct, and reprove those Apothecaries, which the chance of his Practice shall conduct him to; for it would be adjudged ridiculous, should a Physician undertake to reprehend, and afterward bend his force, to suppress and decry Apothecaries, privately or publickly, without having first acquired a particular experience in their Art. Here it is again, the vulgar Physician is wrapt up in a cloud, and the Apothecaries dance round him; he præscribes Medicines he never saw, they præpare them according to their own will and pleasure. Whether you would not attribute a great honour to a certain vulgar Physician, whom the Commonalty of this City did embrace as their *Minion*, for his great abilities

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in Physick; he entring a Druggist's Shop in *Cheap-side*, spyed a great piece of a remarkable white light spongy Drug, took it in his hand, and inquired what it was; to whom the Druggist said, *do you not know it Mr. Doctor?* who replyed, *No*; *Why*, said the other, *it's that you have præscribed a thousand times in your Bills, and you præscribed it to me but the other day*; *Pray what is't then*, said the Doctor? t'other answered him, *Sir, it's* Agarick; *Agarick*, quoth the Doctor, *is this* Agarick? *O wonderful!*

§. Neither is it over those alone the Physician justly claims a Super-intendence, but over Chyrurgeons likewise, and therefore in this his course of Study, would contribute to his future qualification, in sojourning a year with an experienced Manual Operator, without any hinderance to his other affair, and there by an Ocular inspection, and handling of all his Instruments, demanding their names, uses, and manner of using, withall by insinuations to visit his Chyrurgical Patients, and see him dress them, would render his Study in Chyrurgery so plain and easie, which otherwise might be thought difficult, that it should enable him to give Laws to Chyrurgeons also, especially to those that execute their office with that rashness, indiscretion, and dishonesty, as I once was told a Chyrurgeon

did, who being met by a friend upon the street, was inquired of, whether he was going in so great haste? T'other made answer, *to get a brave Gelding out of a Gentleman's Leg*; which being but superficially hurt, he to accomplish his design, did by sharp gnawing Oyntments and Plaisters purposely widen the Wound, until at length by his tampering, a Gangræne happened, and thereupon his Leg was taken off below the knee, which soon after put a period to his life. To this may be subjoyned another gross error, *Fabricius Hildanus* (if I mistake not) makes mention of, and committed by a Chyrurgeon, that was called to remove a hard tumor in the Belly, which by the application of an Emollient Cataplasm, being brought to softness, he judged it ripe and fit for opening, & accordingly made a deep Incision into the Tumor, whereout in stead of Matter, there gush'd some softned Excrements, the whole business being nothing but a stoppage and swelling of the Guts through the Ordure that was hardned; which a Laxative Glyster would have removed in an instant. No less mistake, and in the same case of the stoppage of the Guts, with some small Inflammation, was committed the other day by a *French* Chyrurgeon, who learnedly præscribed a Glyster of eight or ten Ounces of Spirits of Wine, with four

or

or five Ounces of Oyl of Turpentine, which render'd the Inflammation Mortal; and ſo the Brewer, for that was his Vocation, though a young man, was by thoſe fatal hot Liquors that were infuſed into his Guts, removed out of this world, who in my opinion in the beginning of this accident, did not appear with the leaſt Character that might præſage his death.

§ Theſe two years having given occaſion to our Student to acquire a Syſtem and a brief comprænenſion of the Theory of Phyſick, and of the Practice likewiſe; nothing more remains, than to amplifie his commenced Knowledge and Experience by his further Travails, to which end takes his Journey to *Paris*, to be acquainted with the moſt famed Phyſicians, and informed in their way of Practice, by ſurveying their præſcripts at the moſt frequented Apothecaries, to viſit for a year every day the Hoſpitals of *L' Hoſtel Dieú*, and *La Charité*; in which latter it's cuſtomary for any three or four young Phyſicians, to examine and overlook the new entred Patients, to name their Diſtempers among themſelves, and propoſe their Cures, for to compare afterwards their opinions with the Phyſicians, that are appointed for the Hoſpital; It is here, where twice a Week he may ſee Mounſieur *Janot* (if living, for it's above ſixteen years ſince I

ſaw

saw him) the most reputed Chyrurgeon of this Age, perform the most difficult Operations of Chyrurgery, as Trypaning, Amputating, Cuting of the Stone, Tapping of the Belly and Breast, with the greatest dexterity imaginable. Here he may also observe Wounds and Ulcers cured by vertue of those famed Waters, *viz.* The *White water*, and the *Yellow water*, the former being *Aqua calcis*, the latter the same with an addition of Sublimate.

§ The Art of præparing Medicines Chymically, having merited a great esteem for its stupendious and admirable effects in the most despair'd Diseases, shews a necessity of being instructed in it, and therefore a Student may for the price of three Pistols, purchase a most exact Skil in it, of one Mounsieur *Barlet*, if surviving.

§ Having attain'd his Scope in this place, his curiosity ought to direct him to *Monpelier*, where he will meet with a concourse of the greatests Proficients in Physick of *Europe*, converse with the Professors and Physicians of the place, and out of 'em all extract choice Observations, Secrets, and most subtil Opinions upon several Diseases, which design can scarce be compassed in less than another year. Now we must suppose our Student to merit the title of an able

expe-

rienced Phyſician, and raiſed far above thoſe vulgar ones, that never felt the cold beyond the Chimneys of their homes. He is now render'd capable of underſtanding the greateſt myſteries, and moſt acute opinions in Phyſick, which he is chiefly to expect from thoſe reputed Profeſſors of the *Albó* at *Padua*, where he is likewiſe to continue his diligence in viſiting the famed Hoſpital of *San Lorenzo*, and obſerve the *Italian* method, of curing Diſeaſes by alterative Broaths, without Purging or Bleeding, that Climat ſeldom ſuffering Plethories in thoſe dry Bodies: he cannot but be wonderfully pleaſed with the variety and excellent order of the plants of their Phyſick-garden, by them called *Horto di Semplici*. Neither will he receive leſs ſatisfaction from the curious and moſt dexterous diſſections, performed by the artificial hand of the Anatomy Profeſſor. Having made his abode here ſix months, may juſtly aſpire to a degree of *Doctor in Phyſick*, which the fame of the place ſhould perſwade him to take here, being the Imperial Univerſity for Phyſick of all others in the world, and where Phyſicians do paſs a very exact Scrutiny, and ſevere Teſt. Hence may Tranſport himſelf to *Bolongne*, and in three months time add to his improvements, what is poſſible by the advantage of the Hoſpital, and the Profeſſors.

Last of all in imitation of the diligent Bee, sucking Honey out of all sweet Flowers, our Doctor must not neglect to extract something, that his knowledge did not partake of before, out of the Eminentest Practitioners at *Rome*, examine the chief Apothecaries Files, and still frequent those three renown'd Hospitals of *San Spirito* in the Vatican, *San Giovanni Laterano* on the Mount *Celio*, and that of *San Giacomo di Augusta* in the Valley *Martia*, besides many others; as that of *San Tomaso*, *San Ludovico*, *Santa Maria della Consolatione*, *Sant' Antonio*, *Sant' Andrea*, &c.

§ As a Picture is raised to the highest point of admiration by the variety of excellent colours; so the Intellectuals of a Physician are incomparably adorned with the addition of those various accomplishments, his Travails through several Countreys afford. Wherefore ought not to content himself, with the sole improvement of his profession, for so vast an expense, trouble, and passing through so many dangers, but like an expert Chymist, draw essences of all discourses, the ingenuity of those Travailers from other parts of the world do offer. There should not a particular thing of note in any City escape his view, especially at *Rome*, where six months is too small a space to examine all those Holy Relicts,

licts, and antiquities, though employed to a full advantage, without losing a day. The same movement should also incite him to visit the renown'd City of *Naples*, and take a Survey of the antiquities and wonders of Nature about *Puzzuolo*. Having thus in all particulars satisfied his curiosity, may consult about the most advantageous way homewards, which is to Embark in a Felouck to *Legorn*, to observe the excellent contrivance of this so famed Sea port; not omitting to admire enough that incomparable piece of Art of the four Slaves in Brass, that are placed at the Fountain near the inner mole. Hence may pass to *Pisa* to behold the *Pendent Steeple*, and thence to *Lucca*, where he cannot but estrange how so small a Common-wealth doth secure it self from the violation of so powerful Neighbours. Being return'd the same way to *Legorn*, takes the opportunity of a Felouk to *Genoa*, thence by Land to *Milan*, where he must not forget to see the finest Hospital of the Universe, and the invincible Citadel, which the world hath so much discours'd of. Hence passes the *Alps* and that stupendious Mount St. *Godart* to *Altorf* and *Lucern*, both Popish Cantons, and thence to *Bazil* the chief of the Protestant Cantons, resolving not to leave this City without admiring the great Masterpiece of *Holbeens Dance*

of the Dead. Here he is to purchase a Boat for two Crowns to carry him down the River *Rhine* to *Strasburg*, where being arrived, gives the Boat to him that guided it thither for his pains; besides the handsomness of this old City, that inimitable piece of Clock-work in the great Church, and the height and artifice of the Steeple; there is little else worth your note, except a Monastery, where you may taste Wine of a hundred and fourscore, and another sort of two hundred years old, contained in Hogsheads, that for the truth of the business, have the Magistrates Seal upon them. Hence by Boat or Coach passes to *Heydelberg*, the chief Residence of the Prince Elector Palatin, for his great wisdom, prudence, and conduct the most admired by the whole Empire; neither is it without reason, that so many are by their curiosity conducted hither, to observe the splendor, government, and wonderful order of this Court; and to please themselves with the sight of his Highnesses Guards of Cavalry, who have the repute for the best managers of Horses, and the best Disciplin'd in their Arms beyond any in *France*; And his Guards of Blew-Coats far to out-do the Low-Countrey Souldiers in their Exercises. The *English* Gentlemen ow the greatest honour to this Prince, for that honourable and particular reception they have

have in his Court. The Caſtle for its ſcituation and Structure merits your view, whence you are not like to return, without having taſted of the Liquor, that's drawn out of the great Tun of *Heydelberg*. Hence by Boat deſcends the *Necker* to *Manheim*, a very compleat little Town, and thence down the *Rhine* to *Worms*, the ancienteſt City of the Empire, and ſo to *Mentz*, the Staple for all Rheniſh Wines, where the Inhabitants will tell you of a *Perpetuum Mobile*, a Clock that went exact for ſeven years together, without being wound or drawn up, which by the Death of the *Inventor* is left unrepair'd. Thence to *Bacharach*, a Garriſon Town rendering obedience to the Prince Palatin, and noted for the production of thoſe ſmall Rheniſh Wines, which being exalted with an Artificial flavor, (as the vulgar improperly calleth it,) pleaſe our *Engliſh* palats, beyond the other ſorts, though the leaſt in eſteem among the *Germans* and other exact diſcerners, becauſe they are fired Wines, (as they term 'em) that is, not being endowed with a ſufficient quantity of Spirits, and ſtrength, to put themſelves into a Natural fret, (as all other Wines do) are forced into one by kindling a fire round the Veſſels that contain them, whereby alſo are render'd ſubject to be pall'd in a ſhort time. *Rinckhow*, *Oppenheym*, *Moſel*, *Necker*, *Franckoner*.

Franckoner, *Stinkerd*, *Bleykerd*, and *Hochmer* Wines, in taste and wholsomness excel all others, and are called Rhenish Wines; not from their growth upon the Borders of the *Rhine*, but from their Transportation down that River. *Cobelents*, *Andernach*, and *Collen* are the next Towns. Thence by Land to *Brussel*, *Gaunt*, *Ostend*, *Nieuport*, *Dunkirk*, *Gravelin*, and *Calis*, and thence to the place his inclinations for his future settlement may præfer; where by his vast experience and knowledge being rendred conspicuous in the secure and certain method of his Cures, will soon give occasion to the vulgar, to discern the difference between him & the ordinary Churchyard Physicians, who by their sordid deports, and dangerous practice, make it their business to ease the blind people of the weight in their Pockets, and plunge 'em into worse Diseases; and therefore of all Cities none can esteem it self more happy than this of *London*, for being graced with so great a number of accomplish'd Physicians, many of whom have contributed their parts to the repute and fame of their Countrey, by their accurate and learned Pens, so much admired by other Nations, and their Writings honoured by frequent impressions. It is the singular respect and esteem I ever had for them, that at present hath animated me to render the vulgar

vulgar sensible of the excellency of their accomplishments, to whom they one a particular honour for their readiness, in employing what their great Expences, Travails, and indefatigable Study have gained, in the assistance and relief of their languishing Bodies against Death and its causes. Neither is it that onely should give them so great a share in your opinions, but the splendor and eminency their Art and Profession is invested with, since Princes can for a time wave the important affairs of their Throne, to admire the least part of it, in beholding the wonders of Nature in Spagyrical præparations and Chymical transmutations; And what is more! Since the great King of Heaven and Earth, Christ, to promote his glory and honour, assumed the Profession of a Physician, in curing Lunaticks, Blind, Lame, and all other Diseases: Wherefore if hence only the descent of the Nobility of the Art of Physick be derived, it's an invincible argument, that none should dare to assume it, but persons signally qualified, inferring it to be no less sin, than a great crime in those Empiricks and Apothecaries, that præsume & incroach upon it, to the hazzard of peoples lives, and guilt of the punishment, the Law of God and Man imposes upon wilful Murder. But then should all those that have too early been abandon'd to their

Graves,

Graves, return to demand justice for the poysonous Pills and infected Potions, what would the survivers in case of a Colick do for such, as *Secundum Artem* should handle the Glyster-pipe? And should they in earnest for this be summoned before a Bar, they would wittily plead, there can be no Murder without a præmeditated malice, which though their Pills were guilty of, their intention was sincere, and therefore the inditement lyeth only against the Pill, and not the Practising Apothecary; so that only he may kill by Law.

My scope hitherto hath directed me to undeceive the Hoodwinckt vulgar, which so far I have performed, as the Theory of Church-yard Physicians tends to, in their gross and groundless conjectures at their Diseases, wherein a mistake threats no less danger than a Pilot is apprehensive of upon an erroneous discovery of his port, in which case he may easier escape perishing upon a Rock or Shelve, than a Patient upon a conjectural error of his Doctor, and I must tell you, that it is in no wise rare, if his compass of conjecture exposed to your reading fol. 7. misleads him eleven times in twelve, being far easier to guess at a cast of a Dye, where you have only five to one odds. And as for the Practising Apothecary, that lump of confident ignorance, who

followeth only the ſhadow of Phyſicians, if his gaping conjecture hits but one diſtemper in twenty, ſwells in his own conceit, though he ſends the remaining nineteen with a Letter to St. *Peter*. Can you but admire with me here at the wiſdom of Nature, refuſing to repoſe that ſecret treaſure of knowledge in ſuch hollow Skuls. But if you could engage your ſelf to an intent mind, to obſerve with what prudence and diſcretion, the Accompliſht Phyſician applyes his profound remarques of Anatomy, and Diagnoſtick or diſcerning Rules of Phyſick, to the infallible diſcovery of your Diſeaſes, you will with me conclude the Grounds, Rules, and Maximes of the Art of Phyſick to be moſt certain, evident, and demonſtrable, beyond the leaſt ſuſpicion of a conjecture in it, and withall attribute to it an eminency above all Arts and Sciences, whoſe ſubject is lock'd up from our external ſenſes, as the internal conſtitution of the Body of man is.

§ By the thred of my diſcourſe I am now arrived, to diſplay the practical errors, which do more immediately Operate for the benefit of the Clerk and the Grave-maker. It's an ill fate you will ſay, that attends a man, when he is ſurprized with a Diſeaſe, whoſe dangerous Symptoms look grinning and daring upon the Hackney

Physician, and he standing amazed, and pusillanimous, forsakes Nature in her encounter with the Distemper, where for want of a seasonable relief, is compelled to yield. This was the case, lately a Countrey-Gentleman was unfortunate in, who being strong and Plethorick, by riding Post happened to melt the grosser part of his humours, which through obstructing the Nerves that move the Tongue, suddenly deprived him of his Speech, (a Symptom called an *Aphonia*) and proving an extream amazement to a Vulgar Physician, who not being sufficiently qualified in experience, gave his Opinion, it was a Surfet, which was only to be committed to nature; But the next morning being usher'd in with an universal deprivement of all his senses and motion, termed a *Catalepsis*, spur'd his Friends to implore the aid of another, who at first sight readily discovering the Disease (which his experience confirmed to him, had few Ounces of Blood been extracted but one day before out of the Jugulars, would certainly have been removed) told them, the error of omission could in no manner be rectifyed, since death in few hours would be ready to take possession.

§ This preceding error relating to a Disease less frequent, doth not occasion so many deplorable effects, as those that are committed in Distempers,

ſtempers, that are more ordinary, as continual Feavers, which are oft engendred by a Surfet, an ancient *Norman* word, ſignifying an over-doing; but particularly implying an over-eating, or over-drinking. This gluttonous *Engliſh* Diſtemper I look upon, to import a greater danger, for being ſo ill handled by the Hackney Phyſician, who beſides bleeding, omitting to Purge the Bowels and Glanduls about the Guts, of thoſe malignant excrementicious humours, their continual cramming engenders, cauſes that ebullition of the Blood (which in the beginning was moderate) to exæſtuate and fret to that degree of malignity, which through that error præcipitates thouſands every year to their Tombs. Theſe humours that thus lurk about the Guts, and kindle ſo malignant a heat, are not capable of being concocted, for they are eſſentially againſt Nature, and already ſeparated, and therefore ought eſpecially in the beginning, to be evacuated by ſuch Purgers, as are leaſt inflaming, and leaſt diſturb the Blood, whereby they may certainly, if making choice of a cooling Purgative, prævent a malignity in bodies that are ſo crammed. Neither can this be performed by Glyſters, ſince their force is limitted by the Valve of the *Colon*. And yet greater may the error be adjudged, when upon neglect of a ſutable Purge, ſweating and

drying Powders are præſcribed, which force and diſperſe thoſe malignant and dormant excrements into the Veſſels, and worſt of all is the error, when thoſe poyſonous Veſicatories are applyed, to attract malignant Excrements from the center into the Arteries, that eſcaped the force of the ſudorifick Powders. Have I not been an eye-witneſs, that a Patient in the declination of his Feaver, and in a mending condition, had a Veſicatory applyed to the Nape of the Neck, by the impertinent advice of a Church-yard Phyſician, which ſome few hours after, render'd him Phrentick, and not long after Speechleſs. Brevity obliges me to omit many inſtances of accidents, and of death it ſelf, occaſioned by thoſe venomous *Spaniſh* flyes. Neither can I forget how four Hackney Phyſicians lately conſulted in a ſlight diſtemper of a Tradeſman, whoſe complaint was a difficulty of Urin and a Vomiting, accompanied with a ſmall heat; this at the beginning was taken for a malignant Feaver, and for Cure bleeding and ſweating was adviſed, by which latter his Urin was totally ſuppreſſed, through depriving the Blood of its *Serum*; the Vomiting increaſed, and the heat in effect turned into a malignant Feaver, with an appearance of red Spots, and at that very inſtant gave direction for Bleeding, the bad effect whereof was ſoon diſcovered

diſcovered by his untimely death. To ſhew the error of this courſe, I need only ſay, I have ſeen this very Diſtemper ten and ten times removed at the beginning, with one doſe or two at moſt of *Salt of Vitriol.*

§ How Bleeding, that noble and great Remedy, is abuſed by our Hackneys, is taken notice of even by the Vulgar, whoſe experience (for reaſon in Phyſick they do not prætend to) tells them, it's death in the Meaſles and Small Pox in our Climat, eſpecially to great perſons.

§ It's a pleaſant ſpeculation for thoſe that know better, to obſerve the practice of the Hackneys in the Countrey, how they Vomit their Patients with *Crocus*, and ſcowr them with *Jalap*, drench 'em with *Water-creſſes* and *Brook-lime*, and feed 'em with *Nettle Pottage* to the crop, terming all Diſeaſes, except Feavers and Agues, the Scurvy.

§ But let me not be deficient in mentioning our Groaping Doctors, who prætend it's difficult to diſcern a Diſeaſe in a man without groaping his Sides, and 's Belly; and impoſſible to diſcover the fits in a Woman without feeling, much leſs to Cure her; Which knack is taught 'em by the Phyſicians of *Paris*.

§ And was it not a Skilful præſcription of a Countrey Doctor, who was ſent for forty miles

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off, to conſult with one of the eminenteſt Phyſicians of *London*, to præſcribe three Drams of *Laudanum opiatum*, for one Doſe, in the abſence of the other, who fortunately giving the Patient a viſit before the Bill was carried to the Apothecary, modeſtly to cover the ſhame of the former, (who was far ſent for, and like to have been dear bought,) ſlipt the Bill into his Pocket, and left another in ſtead, directing only a juſt Doſe of three Grains, which having for that night eaſed the patient of his pains by a moderate ſlumber, and not anſwered the expectation of the Countrey-man in a deeper ſleep; he next morning did not fail giving the Apothecary a check for not obeying his orders, and therefore commanded him home, to make up a Doſe of one Dram and thirty Grains, which was but the half of what he uſed to ordain for his Patients in the Countrey; but the honeſt Apothecary had more wit, than to be one of his acceſſaries, well knowing, ſuch a quantity was enough to caſt him and ſix more into a dead ſleep; nothing ever wrought ſo much upon my curioſity, as to be informed, what number the Burials of *March* and *April* amount to in the Pariſh, where this famous Church-yard-man keeps his reſidence.

§ This ungrateful task doth more tire me, than had I imployed ſix times the Paper in recording the

the excellent methods the Accompliſht Phyſicians præſcribe to their Patients, how expertly they take their advantage of the Diſeaſe at certain times and ſeaſons, in giving Medicines to conquer it, when the Patient is ſtrongeſt, and the Diſeaſe weakeſt; How they accommodate to every particular Diſtemper, Conſtitution, Age, and Sex, a particular Remedy; alter, increaſe, and leſſen it according to every emergent occaſion; how they præinform the Patient of every critical and counter natural change, of every danger and of every ſtep the Diſeaſe makes, following its tract to the very innermoſt part of the Body, and never ceaſe purſuing, till they have reſcued their Patients from all aſſaults and dangers of their inteſtin enemy.

§ It's time I ſhould paſs to the ſecond part of my diſcourſe, where I meet with a ſubject, which I can intitle nothing but the ſcum and froth of Phyſick, a term the Practiſing Apothecary will not judge miſapplyed, ſince it's that he offers his Patient in exchange for good metal. But I ſhall forego my aim, if I proceed on my way, without firſt halting a little at the Original of the word and meaning of Apothecary, which from ἀπὸ & θήκη a Box, denotes it to be a word, impoſed anciently upon Druggiſts, whoſe multitude of Boxes placed in order in their Shops, and containing

taining all sorts of Drugs, gave occasion to that denomination, and for that reason is improperly transferred upon such, whose office is only conversant about præparing of Drugs and Simples, thence more appositely termed *Pharmacopæi*, or Makers up of Medicines, and *Pharmacopolæ*, or Sellers of præpared Medicines, whom in their late budding and growth some very accomplisht persons have look'd upon as poysonous Weeds, started up to choak the sweet Flower of their Practice, and consequently so planted into Families, as not easily to be rooted out by their *Manifesto*'s, requiring for their further illustration a brief deduction of their first rise, and upon what score those Makers up of Medicines were assumed into the drudgery of Physick.

§ You must note Physick to have had the same beginning with all other vast Arts and Sciences, from confused notions and experiments, which upon their more certain confirmation, were thought fit to be recorded in the Temple of *Apollo*, whither people in case of sickness took their recourse, to make choice of what came nearest to their purpose, but missing of that, necessity obliged them to expose their sick before their houses, to move those that passed by, if any of 'em had been troubled with the same Distemper, to divulge their Remedies, which afterwards were

were to be added to the forementioned Records. Time having collected a multiplicity of all sorts of Medicines, invited a great number of Philosophers to that Temple, whose eminent parts did enable them, to make better use of those observations than the Vulgar, and by degrees digest them into order, and thence framing general rules, soon acquired a habit of knowing and curing most Diseases, which gave occasion to the people, to make use of 'em as Physicians; and such were *Pythagoras*, *Empedocles*, and *Democritus*, which latter had the honour of being Master to *Hippocrates*, a Disciple who afterwards proved the greatest and only Master in Physick, of all those that had gone before him, or since to this day have come after him. The method then in use to train up youth to this Profession, was, to place them Apprentices with able Physicians, who adjudged it necessary, to take their beginning from Chyrurgery, the subject whereof being external Diseases, as Wounds, Swellings, Members out of Joynt, and others that were visible, proved more facil and easie to their immature capacities, and wherein they might suddenly be rendred serviceable to their Masters, in easing them of the trouble of dressing, clensing stinking Ulcers, and applying Oyntments and Plaisters, a nauseous employ, which they ever endevoured

youred to abandon to their Scholars with what expedition was possible. This as it was the easiest, so it was the first and ancientest part of Physick, and from which those that exercised it, were anciently not called Chyrurgeons, but Physicians, though they attempted no other Diseases, but such as were external, according to which sense *Æsculapius*, the first Physician or Inventor of Physick, and his Sons *Podalyrius* & *Machaon*, are by History asserted, to have undertaken only those, that wanted external help, internal Diseases being in those dayes unknown, and by temperance in their dyet wholly debarred; and if accidentally an internal Distemper did surprize them, they applyed a general Remedy (knowing no other) of poysoning or killing themselves with a Dagger or Sword, thereby choosing rather to dye once and finish their misery, than to survive to be objects of peoples pity, or to endure the shock of death by every pain or languor, especially since the sage judgments of that age, did esteem it a signal vertue, to despise and scorn the vain world, by hurrying out of it in a fury, a Maxim most of the Philosophers were very eminent in observing; and was likewise extended to Children, that brought any Diseases, external or internal, with them into the world, their cure being performed immediately, by strangling

ſtrangling or drowning them. Neither was this Art of external Phyſick of a ſhort continuance; *Pliny* writing, that ſix hundred years after the building of *Rome*, the *Romans* entertained Chyrurgical Phyſicians from *Peloponeſus*. Idleneſs and gluttony at length exchanged their eaſe into a Diſeaſe, which ſoon put them upon neceſſity of experimenting ſuch Remedies, as might reeſtabliſh them into that healthful condition, exerciſe in War and temperance in Dyet had for ſo many ages præſerved their Anceſtors in.

§ Upon a competent improvement of their Scholars in this external practice of Phyſick, and their deſerving deportment, they thought them worthy of giving them entrance into their Cloſet, to be inſtructed in ſuch matters, as the moſt retired places of their Cabinets contained, which were their Remedies and Medicines, and the manner of præparing them. A jealous lover could not contrive the ſole impropriation of his beautiful Miſtreſs with greater ſtudy, than they the ſole poſſeſſion of their Medicines, theſe through their commonneſs loſing as much of their value and eſteem, as the other by being known to more than one. Pachius *a Roman Phyſician of great fame in the* Reign *of* Tyberius, (as *Scribonius largus libr. de Compoſ Med. Cap.* 23. writeth,) *made great gains of his Medicine, named*

by himself Hiera. Pach. *for its frequent successes in the most difficult Diseases, but he whilest he lived, would not impart the composition to any. But after his death he bequeathed it to* Tyberius Cæsar *in a Book written to him, which before could not be drawn from him upon any score, though all means were used to know what it was, for he did præpare it, when he had lock'd himself up, and would not commit it to any of his Servants, for he would cause many more things to be beaten than it contained, purposely to deceive his people.* Here is to be observed, that for its great effects he imposed the name of *Hiera* upon it, or the Holy Medicine, which being once made publick, and the ingredients known, was deserted naked of its vertues, ceasing to perform those wonderful Cures, which whilest it was by the Inventor reserved secret it did; as if the Divine Power finding it self abused in its bounty, of having bestowed a secret Treasure on a Physician, did withdraw it self, upon the contempt of imparting it to the Vulgar. For, that God is the first and chief Physician, hath been the constant faith of all Ages, and that Physicians were the Sons of the Gods, was commendably asserted by *Galen*, and therefore it was truly spoken, that Medicines were the hand of God, thence meriting only such names, as related to their Divine Original; thus a

certain

certain Antidote was called ἰσόθεος Æqual to God, another θεόδοτος, given by God, another Divine; several compositions had the inscription of ἱερὸς, or Sacred.

§ Upon this so true and undoubted a consideration, I need not pry for a cause of those frequent and ever constant unfortunate events, that accompany the Medicines of most of our Practising Apothecaries, unless as they seem to own, the Trivnal Deity should now neglect to punish with shame and disaster, such as with polluted hands do offer to defile those Sacred means, which it hath intended for its glory, the contrary whereof is sufficiently attested by him in the *Strand*, who with three doses of *Mercurius Dulcis*, given against the Worms to three Children, did the same day worm 'em all out of their lives: And by him in the ---- who upon the exhibition of twenty Grains of *Extractum Rudij*, sent a Gentleman a hundred and nineteen times to his Close Stool, and the next day to his perpetual Mansion; but I am confident, without any præmeditated malice, since he was extreamly surprized, that so small and unproportionate a dose should prove so cruel to his Customers Guts, not having the grace to call to mind, it was the abuse of that excellent Medicine, in misapplying it to the Disease. A farther testimony was given by another

another in the *Old Baily*, præsenting his Customer (or Patient as they use to term him, for this intruth was one) with a *Collyrium*, or Eye-water, to eat away a Pearl in his Eye. which through its gnawing quality occasioning a great pain, did attract such a quantity of humours, as caused a perfect Suffusion, and an incurable blindness in both Eyes, an application that could not promiss better success, upon the neglect of Bleeding and Purging, both implying a necessity of being præmised before the use of any painful Medicine, to drayn the body of those humours, which otherwise the smart and pain would attract to the part affected. The error was of no less importance, when in a great looseness or *Diarrhæa*, an Apothecary with *Crocus Martis* and *Opium* suddenly putting a stop to the Flux, impelled the Chanal of those hot impetuous humours into the Veins and Arteries, where by moving the Blood into a Tempest, occasioned a mortal malignant Feaver in one of his chief Customers. And at this præsent day nothing is more capable of fermenting the Choler of a certain wealthy Merchant, than the name of an Apothecary, a practical one having by impertinent repetitions perswaded him, his wife upon the swelling and pitting of her Legs, (a symptom common to Women with Child) and the swelling of her Belly, was certainly

tainly Dropſical, which as it was occaſioned by a ſtoppage only particular to Women, was only to be remedied by removing it, and opening the paſſages; and to that purpoſe did four times a day ply her with his *Electuarium e tribus*, as he called it, which was Powder of Steel, Antimony Diaphor. and barren Savin powder'd, all mixt with Honey into an Electuary, the force whereof did in a few dayes anſwer his intention of opening the paſſages, and expelling an Embryon, or a perfect Conception, upon which the *Purgamenta* were driven down with ſo rapid a violence, that the *Matrix* was left dry, exanguious, thick, and corrugated, without the leaſt hopes of ever Conceiving again; you may conjecture, what an inſupportable grief this moved in one, who ſetting aſide the confluence of all external circumſtances fortune had heaped upon him, could have nothing more contributed to his entire felicity in a moſt beautiful Lady, and her amiable deports, than the addition of iſſue, of which until then the ſpace of ſix years had not given the leaſt appearance. Fatal likewiſe was the miſcarriage of a Scrivener, who being diſcommoded by a very acute pain and inflammation in his Ear, applyed a repellent Medicine of Rags dipped in *Aq. Sperm. ran.* and *Ol. Roſ.* adviſed to him by a Practical man, which forcing the Inflammation

to

to the Brain, immediately occasioned a Phrensie, and not long after a Corps. These few Tragical Narratives selected out of a hundred or more, I have here exposed to your view, which may suffice for the repræsentation of their dangerous practice; How ineffectual, costly, and defrauding their general practise is, I shall in its proper Paragraph give you a breviat of.

§ Time perswades my return to the place whence I deviated, to continuate the ancient manner of educating a young Physician, who though render'd serviceable to his Master, having acquired the knowledge of his Medicines and their præparations, yet remain'd as little capable of using them, as the Instrument-Smith a Razor, or Lancet; and therefore bended his endevours to arrive to the Art of discerning every Disease by its signs, and making observations upon the Prognosticks, all critical and præternatural changes, the Dose, Constitution, and all other circumstances of giving those Medicines, which he did gradually accomplish by his sedulous attendance on his Master, and his practical Discourses and Lectures from him on every Patient he visited. Lastly, upon his attainment to a degree of perfection in the Art, discovered to his Master by his private examination, all the Physicians and Commonalty of the place were summon'd

summon'd to be present at the taking of his Oath in the publick Physick School, which served in lieu of making him free to Practice, or taking of his degree. The Oath was as followeth.

I *Swear by* a Apollo *the Physician and* b Æsculapius, *and by* c Hygea, *and* d Panacea, *and I do call to witness all the Gods, and likewise all the Goddesses, that according to my power and judgment I will intirely keep this Oath and this Covenant. That I will esteem my Master that taught me this Art instead of my Parents, give him his Dyet, and with a thankful Spirit impart to him whatever he wants; and those that are born of him, I will esteem them as my male Brethren, and teach them this Art if they will learn it without hire or agreement. I will make partakers of the teaching, hearing, and of all the whole Discipline my own and my Masters Sons, and the rest of the Disciples, if they were bound before by Writing, and were obliged by the Physicians Oath, no others besides. I will according to my capacity and judgment, prescribe a manner of Dyet suitable to the Sick, free from all hurt and injury. Neither will I through any bodies intercession offer Poyson to any, neither will I give counsel for any such thing. Neither will I give a Woman a Pessarie to destroy her Conception. Moreover I will exercise my Art, and lead the rest of my life chastly and holily. Neither will I cut those that are troubled with the Stone, but give them over to Artists, that profess this Art. And whatever houses I shall come into, I will enter for the benefit of the Sick; and I will abstain from doing any voluntary injury, from all corruption, and chiefly from that which is Venereal, whether I should happen to have in Cure the Bodies either of Women, or of Men, or of Free-born men, or Servants. And whatever I should chance to see or hear in Curing, or to know in the common life of men, if it be better not to utter it, I will conceal, and keep by me as secrets. That as I entirely keep, and do not confound this Oath, it may happen to me to enjoy my Life and my Art happily, and celebrate my glory among all men to all perpetuity; but if transgressing and forswearing, that the contrary may happen.*

a An *Egyptian*, and the first Inventor of Physick. b The Son of *Apollo* begotten upon *Coronis* the daughter of *Phlegia*. c d The two eldest daughters of *Æsculapius*.

§ Between these bounds of secrecy, veneration, honesty, and gratitude the Art was for many hundred years maintained; for in the time of *Galen*, and many Ages after him, Medicines for their greater secresie were us'd to be præpared, and composed by Physicians, as you may read *libr. de virt. Centaur.* where it's observable, their men were wont to carry their Physick ready præpared in Boxes after them, which they themselves according to the exigency of the case did dispense. This custome was continued, until Wars ceasing, people began to be as intent upon the propagation of mankind, as the cruelty of the former Martial ages had been upon its destruction, whence the world growing numerous, and through idleness, and want of those diversions of their Military Employ, addicting themselves to Gluttony, Drunkenness, and Whoredom, did contract so great a number of all inward Diseases, that their multiplicity imposed a necessity upon Physicians, (being unable to attend them all as formerly) to dismember their Art into three parts, whereof two were servil, namely *Chyrurgery*, and *Pharmacy*, and the other *Imperial* and *Applicative*, or *Methodical*. The servil parts being committed to such as are now called Chyrurgeons and Apothecaries, the former were employed in applying external Medicines

cines to external Diseases; the latter in preparing all ordinary internal and external Medicines, according to the exactest prescription and direction of the Physicians, whose Servants were ordered to fetch the prescribed Medicines at the Apothecaries, and thence to conveigh them to their Patients, by which means the Apothecary was kept in ignorance, as to the application and use of the said Medicines, not being suffered to be acquainted with the Patients, or their Diseases, to prevent their insinuations into their acquaintance, which otherwise might endanger the diverting their said Patients to other Physicians, or at least their presuming themselves to venture at their Distempers. Neither were the Physicians Servants in the least probability of undermining or imitating their Masters in their practice, not knowing the Medicines or Prescriptions. Besides all this, those Remedies, from which the chief efficacy and operation against the Disease was expected, still remained secret with the Physicians, who thought it no trouble to prepare them with their own hands. Thus you may remark, the Physicians necessary jealousie of their underlings, and their small pains, proved the sole means of impropriating the practice of their Art to themselves, and yet by the advantage of their Apothecaries and Chy-

rurgeons, were capacitated to visit and cure ten times greater number of Sick than before, which in a short time improved their fame & estate to a vast treasure; whence it was well rhimed, *Dat Galenus opes, dat Justinianus honores.* But at length their honour & vast riches in the eye of Apothecaries and Chyrurgeons, proved seeds sown in their minds, that budded into ambition of becoming Masters, and into covetousness of æqualing them in wealth, both which they thought themselves capable of aspiring to, by an empirical skil, the neglect and sloth of their Masters had given them occasion to attain, since they did begin not to scruple, to make them Porters of their Medicines to their Patients, and to intrust them with the præparation of their greatest secrets. This trust they soon betrayed, for having insinuated into a familiar acquaintance with their Masters Patients, it was a task in no wise difficult to perswade them, that those that had made, and dispensed the Medicines, were as able to apply 'em to the like Distempers, as they that had præscribed them, who had either forgot, or were wholly ignorant how to præpare them; so that now they were as good as arrived to a copartnership with their Masters, in reputation and title, both being called Doctors alike, and there being no other difference between them,

them; than that the Master Doctor, comes at the Heels of his Man Doctor, to take in hand the work which he or his Brother Doctor, (the Chyrurgeon) had either spoiled, or could no further go on with it; this is e'en like *Tom went to Market, and Tom met with Tom.* A very fine case the Art of Physick and its Professors are reduced to; and that not only of late dayes, but of almost seven hundred years, for before that time Apothecaries had scarce a being, only there were those, whom they called *Seplasiarij*, from their selling of Oyntments on the Market of *Capua*, named *Seplasia*; *Aromatarij*, and *Speciarij*, or such as sold Drugs and Spices. Though I must confess Apothecaries may offer a just objection, in prætending to a far greater antiquity, since the original and necessity of their employ was derived from the *Ægyptian* Bird *Isis*, spouting Sea-water into its Breech for a Glyster.

§ As things in motion pass their seasons of growth, heighth, and declination, so the Art of Physick having passed the two former, is now in its declination exposed to be reduced to the extreamest contempt, scorn, and almost a total abolishment by the præsumptuous arrogance of every one, who upon a long course of Physick to remedy his Infirmity, having gained a familiarity with the use and names of those numerous

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Medicines, advised to him by some Practical Apothecary, or Præscribing Chyrurgeon, at his recovery concludes himself as capable of practising as either of them. Upon such an occasion as is here instanced, the *Heel-maker*, the *Hatband-maker*, the *Gunsmith*, that doating old piece in *Southwark*, the Woman at *Hamstead*, and many others fell to Quack, and to Practice, and by the addition of some small help of a book of Receits, have advanced themselves in fame and credit, among our capricious Vulgar, beyond any of their Practical or Præscribing Masters. But all this notwithstanding, since the Art of Physick partakes in vicissitude with those things, that from the lowest ebb have flow'd back to their greatest height, it's an argument she is not seated beyond the hope of being restored to her greatest lustre, and flourishing splendor, as formerly she was, when Physicians were courted and reverenced by multitudes of Sick, and attended with a train of their own Servants, their Apothecaries and Chyrurgeons all diligently expecting their commands, to a tittle and every the least circumstance executing their duty, and concurring with the people, in calling them, for the wonders they did, *Tutelar Gods*. Whence I conclude the Trade of an Apothecary and the Vocation of a Chyrurgeon to be of absolute

lute necessity; for its impossible any Physician of moderate practice, can afford himself the time of visiting his Patients, (which in this City do oft happen to live dispersed, and very remote from one another,) and afterwards repair to his Study, and take their particular cases into a more deliberate and serious consideration, than the talking noise of Visiters, Nurse, and others about the Sick will permit; unless as too many are, he is accustomed to make use of the *Empiricks Conjecturing* Compass, and so slubber over the Disease; not being sensible all this while, it is the life of a man hung to a thread, depends on his care, which by the least of his mistakes or neglects will certainly snap in pieces; whereby God is robbed of the Glory, which would have been due to him by his cure, the Prince deprived of one of his Subjects, it may be main a pillar of his Throne, Wife and Children by the loss of Husband and Father reduced to beggery, and possibly to Whoredom or Theft for a livelyhood, Creditors are necessitated to a Bankrupt for the death of their Debtor; all which important and weighty consequences are to be placed to the account of *Debet* of the Physician. That besides these parts of his duty devouring a very great share of his time, there should be a remainder sufficient for him with his own hands to præ-

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pare all the Medicines, the Diseases of his Patients shall require, is not to be imagined; for supposing the number of his Patients not to exceed three or four, their Diseases in one or other to be complicated or double, as a Pleurisie complicated with any other inflammation, or obstruction of the Kidneys, Guts, Bladder, *&c.* Which former by its self presses for the præparation of a Julep, a Linctius, a Glyster or two, a Cordial, a Cataplasm, a Sudorifick Antipleuritick, an Hypnotick, *&c.* In summa eight or ten tædious Medicines are to be made up in one day for one single Patient, it may be as many more for a second, third and fourth; so here are about forty Medicines to be præpared, carried away, and applyed all in one afternoon, a task that more probably ought to employ three or four than one; But what if a Physician receives into cure thirty or forty, as in Spring and Fall many do, to expect from his hands the præparation of the sixteenth part of the Medicines, were most absurd. So that necessarily from this self-præparing of ordinary Remedies, would issue a neglect and omission of many requisite Medicines, and in want of some proper ones, the substituting of improper, and consequently this reformation must infer a greater number of inconveniences, than the præsent practice is subject to. Moreover

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that a Physician should consume the better part of his time in this so servil and drudging employ, were to slight the Imperial and Commanding part of Physick, to lose the honour and respect due to him from those his Underlings and others, and absolutely to turn a pure Empirick, by minding the præparation and application of his Medicines more, than the Theoretick and Methodical Science of Physick; which ought to be præserved and improved by his continuated Study, wherein he must now be exposed to a perpetual disturbance by the noise of the Mortar, and have his spirits dampt by the unpleasant steems of Glysters, Oyntments, and Plaisters, and necessitated to convert his house, which the honour of his Profession requires neat and splendid, into a Hogsty. How this greasie, stinking Glyster-Pipe and Plaister-Box Doctor can be endured in the præsence of some delicate tender-sented Ladies, that are his Patients, you may justly admire, when upon his feeling of their pulse with his unctuous fist, they shall apprehend themselves to stink of Threacle and Mithridate all the day after. But setting aside the fore-mentioned reasons, and allowing the necessity and decency of reducing those two parts of præscribing and præparing Medicines into one body again, the Physician having onely the possession

of the better part, must go backwards to learn the worser from the Druggist and Apothecary; to wit from the former, the knowledge, choice, and prices of all his Drugs, wherein he must run the hazard of being cheated by him, in buying *Quid pro Quo*, a rotten Drug for a sound one, and paying a double rate more than the value of the commodity, which may happen for three or four times at least, until he hath Purchased a competent craft for buying and selling. From the latter his *quondam* servant the Apothecary, he must be instructed in all the Artifices and dexterous wayes of præparing Simples, mixing and dispensing them into compositions, of dissolving Gums, expressing of Oyls, and Juyces, præserving and candying of Flowrs, Herbs, Stalks, and Rinds; powdering and rasping of Woods and Barks; rubbing the *posteriora secundum artem* for to apply Leeches, besides a hundred other particularities, knacks, and ornaments, as gilding of Electuaries, Boluses, and Pills, and standing in a handsom decent posture at the Mortar, and with a *Bonne grace* to sound a March, or Chyme a Tune with the Pestil, as he is pulverising, thereby to awake peoples drowsie eyes, and make 'em look up to see what Trade lives there; and lastly of tying up Gallipots and Viols, with old Taffety, rangeing of 'em in order

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on the Stall, to give paſſers by a *nota benè* of the great Trading of that Shop; in fine, ſeven years is no more than a juſt ſpace, to conquer the difficulties of their myſterious Trade, which not conſidering the loſs of time, how much it may contribute to the further adornment of the Accompliſht Phyſicians, I refer to better concocted Judgments.

§ In the next place let's ponder, whether it conſiſts with the Maximes of Policy to extirpate and ſubvert their Corporation, though ſuppoſing the better half of 'em to be ſuch as I have termed Practical men, and to whoſe ill conduct in their practice the Bills of Mortality may owe the greater half of the number of Burials. At præſent the Countrey being ſo much depopulated by Plague and Wars, the ſuppoſition may merit ſome conſideration, however the advantages their continuance imports to the publick ſeem to overbalance the Scales. 1. The number of their Trade æqualing, if not exceeding any other, implyes ſo many Families, whoſe neceſſities of Victuals and Clothes occaſion a conſiderable Trade. 2. Druggiſts, Chymiſts, Merchants of Drugs, Seamen that Tranſport the Drugs, Seedſmen, Herb-women, Gardiners, Labourers, and many others having ſo great a dependance on Apothecaries, would all by their extirpation ſuſtain a

damage of that importance, as should disenable them of contributing so considerably to the common Trade of necessaries, as such a vast number of Families require. 3. By the ruine of all those Trades and Families, it's certain the King would take a share in the damage, losing so valuable a Custom as that of Drugs, and in time of War, and other occasions, by the impair of his Subsidies and Taxes, which the consequence of so great a proportion of Subjects ruinated in their Vocation must necessarily produce. 4. Churches have been lay'd even with their foundation by the late dreadful Fire, and therefore through the zeal of our times it's ordained, they shall be again raised to their former structure by a Revennue from the Fire, coals; but this sufficeing only for the outside, the inside, as Pews, Benches, and Pulpits, is to be built by the product of purchases of Graves, which if Apothecaries be suppress'd, and practice wholly left to Physicians, will come in but slow, and therefore for the quickning of that great work, they ought to be encouraged. 5. The antiquity of this so necessary Trade comprehending some hundreds of years, pleads strongly for the right of their continuance. 6. Humane policy cannot conceal its jealousie in a point so essential as the life of man, and therefore it's but just, it should re-

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quire some small counterpoise, to balance and justifie the actions of Physicians, when quæstion'd in the death of any, which the Apothecary is ever ready to do, by shewing the præscriptions, and averring the excellency of the Medicines. Moreover Physicians are mortal men, and may (and oft have) in a debauch'd humour præscribe improper Medicines, and most improportionate *Doses*, which an Apothecary by the experience of his Trade may discover, and repair for a rectification to the Physician next morning, when the cloud is over with him. And what is yet more, the Apothecary may inform the Physician, though præscribing according to the exactest rules of Art, the Dose of his præscription to be too large for the particular constitution of a Patient, which his former experience of him confirms, that the sixteenth part of it will work most strongly with him; and I must tell you, some lives have been saved by these kind of admonitions, and yet no dishonour to the Physician. The onely objection against the inference of these politick reasons, is deduced from the authority of *Plato*, asserting that *it is a sign of an ill govern'd Commonwealth, where there are a great number of Physicians.*

§ To rommage into the very bottom of this controversie, let's suppose the præmisses insuf-

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ficient for an inference, and enquire whether it were possible, to give them a lift out of their Quacking, or rather out of their honester Calling of præparing Medicines. I say no, for considering their great number, wherein they exceed Physicians; their being more popular among the Vulgar than they; the daily obligation they impose upon most Trades, by buying their necessaries of them, or otherwayes imploying them, all whom the duty of retaliation and gratitude perswades to make use of Apothecaries in their way; the multitude of their Relations and Kindred, that out of impulse of nature, more than reason, will endeavour to promote their interest; it's an argument to convince me, that the Physicians addresses to the Vulgar by their manifesto's, will prove insignificant, well knowing that Judges so ignorant as they, will rather incline to the ignorant party; and therefore to prævent their putting on Plush Jackets, to appear as like Physicians, as the Monkey did a Lawyer, when he had got 's Masters Cap on, and so to Quack openly, it will prove of greater concern to reduce them to their duty, by the course I shall describe anon, than to labour their suppression in vain.

§ Hitherto I have entertained my Reader with a discourse of the whole intrigue in the Trade of Apothecaries,

Apothecaries, my own curioſity I will præfer next, in amuſing at the grounds and reaſons, why Apothecaries in moſt Kingdoms do generally Quack and Æmulate Phyſicians in their practice, rather than ſubject themſelves to the juſt Laws of Phyſick, which in moſt Commonwealths they are the moſt inviolable obſervers of. It is not the Witchcraft of money or promiſes, can prevail with an Apothecary in *Flanders*, *Holland*, or any of the Imperial Cities of *Germany*, to hazard his reputation, or diſturb his Conſcience, by giving to any the moſt harmleſs of Purges, without a Bill from a lawful Phyſician; whereas in *France* ſcarce any Apothecary but will præſume to adviſe Glyſters, purging potions, and Ptiſan, which latter he hath alwayes ready, and ſells it by the quart. The cauſe of this difference is to be diſcovered in the people, the Apothecaries, and the Phyſicians. The Commonalty in a Commonwealth are univerſally more induſtrious, ſaving, and thrifty, giving an undeniable reaſon for it, that they are obliged ſo to be, to provide for ſickneſs and poverty; at which time namely of ſickneſs, the meaneſt Tradeſman or Labourer is as willing to ſhew his gratitude to the Phyſician, for the præſervation of his life (which he puts a greater value upon, than to intruſt with an Apothecary)

as

as the best of the Magistrates. On the other hand in a Kingdom the popularity is more profuse and Prodigal, by reason there being a great concourse of people and principally of Nobility and Gentry of great Estates, occasioning an universal Trade, extended to the meanest, makes money easier to come by; whence the Vulgar spending it as easie, in case of sickness, find themselves destitute of a capacity to satisfie a Physician honorably, and therefore are forced to apply themselves to Empiricks, or Practising Apothecaries, where they may have advice and Physick at the same charge. The difference between the Physician of a Kingdom, and a Commonwealth, is, that the former respecting the support of his honour and ease, judges his merits by far to exceed the latter, who imagines himself well satisfied with the value of a shilling for each visit, and for that reason is upon the least occasion sent for; whence it happens, his visits sometimes are so multiplyed, that I have known several to have made fourscore and a hundred visits a day.

§ Once more I must disgust your Palat, with the relation of the nauseous, ineffectual, and fraudulent practice of Apothecaries, who with their ends of Latine, choaking terms, and stifling phrases, strive to confound and amaze the simple

ple vulgar. If you are not too melancholy, you may ſmile at this Story, a Practical Apothecary coming to ſee his Cuſtomer, a Cobler, that lay indiſpoſed of a Colick, obſerved him to crack a fart,(for ſo it is expreſſed in the Original,) upon which ſaith the Apothecary, Sir, that's nothing but the *Tonitruation of flatuoſities in your Inteſtines*; this was no ſooner out of his mouth, but the Cobler crackt another, and replyed to his Doctor, Sir that's nothing but your Hob-gobling notes thundering winds out of my Guts, which litteral return of his terms of Art in plain *Engliſh*, though by chance, obliged the Apothecary to this expreſſion, I beg you pardon Sir, I ſuppoſe you have ſtudied the Art of Phyſick, as well as my ſelf, and want not my help; and ſo away went *Don Jeronimo di Capo di Bove.* After this give me leave to be ſerious, in examining their general practice in all Diſeaſes. Suppoſe your ſelf to be troubled with any Diſtemper, it matters not which, for all is one to him you are to ſend to; upon his arrival he feels your Pulſe, and with a fixt eye on your countenance, tells you, your ſpirits are low, and therefore it's high time for a Cordial; the next interrogatory he puts gravely to you is, when was you at Stool Sir? If not to day, he promiſes to ſend you a Laxative Glyſter by and by; and if you complain you

have a Looſneſs, then inſtead of one Laxative, he will ſend you two healing Glyſters. If beſides you intimate a pain in your Stomach, Back and Sides, then reſponding to each pain you ſhall have a Stomach Plaiſter, another for the right ſide, a third for the left, and a fourth for the Back; and ſo you are like to be well patch'd, and fortified round your middle. Now before we go farther, let's compute the charge of this firſt day. Here is a Cordial compoſed by the direction of ſome old duſty Bill on his File, out of two or three muſty Waters, (eſpecially if it be towards the latter end of the year, and that his Glaſſes have been ſtopt with corks) *viz.* It may be a Citron, a Borrage, and a Baum Water, all very full of Spirits; if River Water may be ſo accounted; to theſe is to be added one Ounce of that miraculous Threacle Water, then to be diſſolved a Dram of *Confectio Alkermes*, and one Ounce of nauſeous Syrup of Gillyflowers; this being well ſhaked in the Viol, you ſhall ſpy a great quantity of Gold ſwiming in leaves up and down, for which your Conſcience would be burdened, ſhould you give him leſs than five ſhillings; for from the meaneſt Tradeſman he expects without the leaſt abatement, three and ſix pence, the ordinary and general price of all Cordials, though conſiſting only of two Ounces

of

of Baume Water, and half an Ounce of Syrup of Gillyflowers. Your Glyster shall be præpared out of two or three handfuls of Mallow leaves, and one Ounce of common Fennil seeds, boyl'd in water to a pint, which strained shall be thickned with the Common *Electuary Lenitive*, Rape Oyle and Brown Sugar, and so seasoned with Salt. This shall be conveighed into your Guts by the young Doctor his man, through an engin he carries commonly about him, and makes him smell so wholsom, for which piece of service, if you præsent your Engeneer below half a Crown, he will think himself worse dealt with than those, who empty your necessary Closets in the night. The Master places to account for the Gut-Medicine, (though it were no more than water and salt,) and for the use of his man, which he calls Porteridge, eight Groats; *Item*, for a *Stomachick*, *Hepatick*, *Splenetick*, and a *Nephritick* Plaister, for each half a Crown. What the total of this dayes Physick amounts to, you may reckon. The next afternoon or evening, returns the Apothecary himself, to give you a visit, (for should he appear in the morning, it would argue he had little to do,) and finding upon examination, you are rather worse than better, by reason those Plaisters caused a melting of the gross humours about the Bowels, and dissolved them

into winds and vapours, which fuming to the head, occasion a great Headach, dulness and drowsiness, and part of 'em being dispersed through the Guts and Belly discommode you with a Colick, a swelling of your Belly, and an universal pain or lassitude in all your Limbs; thus you see, one day makes work for another; however he hath the wit to assure you, they are signs of the Operation of yesterdayes means, beginning to move and dissolve the humours, which successful work is to be promoted by a Cordial Apozem, the repetition of a Carminative Glyster, another Cordial to take by Spoonfuls, and because your sleep hath been interrupted by the unquietness of swelling humours, he will endeavour to procure you for this next night a Truce with your Disease, by an Hypnotick potion, that shall occasion rest. Neither will he give you other cause than to imagine him a most careful man, and so circumspect, that scarce a Symptom shall escape his particular regard, and therefore to remove your Headach by retracting the humours, or rather as you are like to discern best by attracting humours and vapours, he will order his young *Mercury* to apply a Vesicatory to the nape of your Neck, and with a warm hand to besmear your Belly and all your Joints, with a good comfortable Oyntment, for to appease

peaſe your pains The Cordial Apozem is a Decoction, that ſhall derive its vertue from two or three unſavory Roots, as many Herbs and Seeds, with a little Syrup of Gillyflowers, for three or four times taking, which becauſe you ſhall not undervalue by having it brought to you all in one Glaſs, you ſhall have it ſent you in ſo many Viols & Draughts, & for every one of 'em ſhall be placed three ſhillings to your account, which is five parts more than the whole ſtands him in; for the Cordial potion as much, for the Hypnotick potion the ſame price, for your Carminative Glyſter no leſs, and for the Epiſpaſtick Plaiſter a ſhilling. Thus with the increaſe of your Diſeaſe you may perceive the increaſe of your Bill, and therefore it's no improper obſervation, that the Apothecaries Practice follows the courſe of the Moon. The third day producing an addition of new Symptoms, and an augmentation of the old ones, the Patient ſtands in need of new comfort from his Apothecary, who tells him, that nature begins now to work more ſtrong, and therefore all things goes well, (and never ill;) but becauſe nature requires all poſſible aſſiſtance from Cordials and ſmall evacuations, he muſt expect the ſame Cordials over again, but with the addition of greater ingredients, it may be Magiſtery of Pearl, or Oriental

Bezoar

Bezoar in Powder, the former being oft times but Mother of Pearl dissolved in distilled Vinegar, the latter a cheat the *Armenians* put upon the *Christians*, by ramming Pebbles down a Goats throat, afterwards killing him, and extracting the stones before witness out of his Maw, which they sell for those rare Bezoars, whereof the quantity of fifteen Grains I have known, hath been taken by a Child of a year old, that lay ill of the Small Pox, without the least effect of sweat or any expulsion through the Pores. And besides the repetition of a Glyster, and the renewing of your Plaisters, for the profit of your Physician you must be perswaded, to accept of a comforting Electuary for the Stomach, to promote digestion; of a Collution to wash the slime and filth from your Tongue, and to secure your Gums from the Scurvy; of a *Melilot* Plaister to apply to the Blister was drawn, the night before; of some Spirits of Salt to drop into your Beer at Meals, of three Pills of *Ruffi* to be swallowed down that night, and three next morning, which possibly may pleasure you with three Stools; but are to be computed as 2 *Doses*, each at a Shilling; the Spirit of Salt a Crown the Ounce; for the Stomach Electuary as much, for the Glyster as before; for your Cordial in relation to the *Pearl* and *Bezoar*, their weight in Gold, which is

two

two pence a Grain, the greateſt cheat of my whole diſcourſe; for dreſſing of your Bliſter a ſhilling; for the Plaiſter as formerly. Here I præſume that candour in you, as not to believe me ſo diſingenious, as to take the advantage of Apothecaries, in producing any other than the beſt methods of their practice, and that which ſavours the leaſt of their frauds, for in compariſon with others, (though theſe are very palpable, in regard there is not a valuable conſideration reſpected, or a proportionable *Quid pro Quo*,) they are ſuch as may be judged paſſable, yet when you are to reflect upon the total, that ſhall arriſe out the Arithmetical progreſſion of charge, of a fortnights Phyſick, modeſtly computed at fifteen Shillings a day, without the incluſion of what you pleaſe to præſent him for his care, trouble, and attendance, I will not harbour ſo ill an opinion of him, or give ſo rigid a cenſure, as your ſelf ſhall upon the following Oration, your Glyſterpipe-Doctor delivers to you with a Melancholy accent, in theſe terms; *Sir, I have made uſe of my beſt Skil and Indeavours, I have been an Apothecary this twenty years and upwards, and have ſeen the beſt Practice of our beſt* London *Phyſicians, my Maſter was ſuch a one, Mr.---- one of the ableſt Apothecaries of the City, I have given you the beſt Cordials that can*

be

be præscribed, 'tis at your instance I did it, I can do no more, and indeed it is more properly the work of a Physician, your case is dangerous, and I think if you sent for such a one, Dr---- he is a very pretty man; if you please I will get him to come down. Now Sir, how beats your Pulse? the loss of the money your Bill imports, adds to your pains, through the remembrance it is due to one, that hath fooled you out of it, and deserved it no other way, than by adding wings to your gross humours, that before lay dormant, and now fly rampant up and down, raking and raging, which had you not been penny wise and pound foolish, you would have prævented, by sending for a Physician, who for the small merit of a City fee, (for which you might also have expected two visits) would have struck at the root of your Distemper, without tampering at its Symptoms, or Branches, and by vertue of one Medicine restor'd you to your former condition of health, from which you are now so remote; being necessitated, considering your doubtful state, to be at the charge of a Physician or two, to whom upon examination of what hath been done before, the Apothecary shall humbly declare, he hath given you nothing but Cordials, which word *Cordial*, he supposes to be a sufficient protection for this erroneous practice;

and

and I must tell you, that had his *cordial* method been continued in a Feaver, or any other acute Distemper, for eight or ten dayes, your Heirs would have been particularly obliged to him, for giving you a *Cordial* remove out of your possession, and that through omission of those two great Remedies, *Purging* and *Bleeding*, the exact use whereof, in respect of time, quantity, and other circumstances, can onely be determined by Accomplisht Physicians.

§ I should accuse my self of partiality, did I conceal, what may be pleaded for their Practice. Many a substantial Citizen may have the fortune of a Servant taken Sick in his house, who should he upon every slight accident of that nature fling away (as he calls it) ten shillings on a Physician, might justly be esteemed an ill manager of his concerns, when an Apothecary at a venture by giving a Vomit, Purge, or Glyster, may for the charge of a shilling or eighteen pence remove the Distemper, which that now, and then he performs with success, is universally known and taken notice of, and therefore in such cases, is so commonly sent for, or else could not judge any man so little commiserating the condition of his Servant, as to expose his life to a certain danger. Besides the Apothecary finds himself more galiard and confident in this

his practice on inferiours; for if they miscarry, he excuses whatsoever error he hath committed, by asserting, he was importuned or rather forced to it by their Master. On the other hand, should an Apothecary being thus called in to a sick Servant, or a mean Tradesman, whose condition by reason of his charge of Family and Children is little better, refuse this assistance, disobliges the Master, loses the practice of his Family, or turns away his Patient, who shall immediately send to the next, that shall most willingly embrace the employ; whence may be observed, the one necessarily spurs on the other to practice. A third import greater than any of the former is, that Physicians all, or most, being tyed to particular Apothecaries, præscribe their Bills in terms so obscure, that they force all chance Patients to repair to their own Apothecaries, prætending a particular secret, which onely they have the key to unlock; whereas in effect it's no other than the commonest of Medicines, disguised under an unusual name, on design to direct you to an Apothecary, between whom and the Physician there is a private compact of going snips, out of the most unreasonable rates of the said Medicines, wherein if you seek a redress, by shewing the Bill to the Doctor, he shall most religiously aver, it's the cheapest

he

he ever red. The consequence hereof as to your particular is a double fraud; and as to Apothecaries in general, their number bearing the proportion of at least ten parts to one of noted Physicians, to whom allowing each his *Covenant Apothecary*, who constituting but one part of the ten, the remaining nine parts of the number are compelled either to sit still, or to Quack for a Livelyhood; at or least eight of 'em, for we'll suppose one part of the nine in a possibility, of acquiring competent estates, in a way more honest, than that of the *Covenanteers*, by their wholesale Trade, of fitting Chyrurgeons Chests for Sea, and supplying Countrey Apothecaries with Compositions. Lastly, all Accomplisht Physicians are likewise exposed to manifest injuries from those *Covenant Apothecaries*, who being sent for by Patients, after a short essay of a Cordial, will overpower them by perswasions to call in a Doctor, who shall be no other than his Covenant Physician, by which means the former Physician, that by his extraordinary care and Skil had obliged the Family before, shall be passed by, and lose the practice of that Patient. And should it happen, the sence of gratitude of the forementioned Patient, should engage him to continue the use of his former Physician, yet this *Covenant Apothecary* shall privately cavil

at every Bill, and impute the appearance of every new small pain or symptom, (which necessarily in the course of a Disease will happen) to his ill address in the Art of Physick, and shall not give over, before he hath introduced his *Covenanteer*, whose authority in the fraud of a Physick Bill, he supposes to be most necessary.

§ But since I have omitted nothing, relating to the concern of their practice, I will not be defective in proposing what may tend to the interest of their so unreasonable profit, as people judge. The necessity of their Neighborhood to you, to be at hand on all important occasions, is an argument, they pay great Rents in many places, to the satisfaction whereof, and the support of their Families, it is not the profit commonly allowed over and above what commodities stand Retailers in at the Merchants or wholesale men, will plentifully suffice, so that it's no more than reason, they should be considered in the Rates and Prices of their Medicines, for the Mysterie, pains, and Art of præparing them, and afterwards conveying them to your house, where their time in waiting on you, and answering many of your impertinent quæstions, or running to and fro for you to the Doctors, and oft being called by you out of their beds in

the night, ought I judge likewiſe to be taken notice of. Secondly, all Honeſt Apothecaries at the years end rid their Shops of two thirds of their decayed Compoſitions, and rotten Simples, which at their ſeaſons they are obliged to prepare a freſh, and keep them ready for your uſe, if unhappily your Diſeaſe ſhould require any of 'em; whence it appears the greateſt juſtice, you ſhould be charged for Medicines, that are purpoſely ſo præpared and reſerved for you though never præſcribed, in the higher Rates and Prices of ſuch, you at any time have occaſion for. Thirdly, An Apothecary being obliged to repair to a Phyſicians *Covenant Apothecary*, to purchaſe his Phantaſtical *Noſtrum* at the unreaſonable rate he is pleaſed to value it at, doth not a little inflame the reckoning. Fourthly, The unskilful Phyſician præſcribing an Ounce of Pearl in a Cordial Emulſion, puts the Patients Purſe into a Diſeaſe, and gives him but little eaſe. Moreover to præſcribe Bees præpared in the Winter, or four or five Ounces of Peach-Kernels in the Spring, or to ordain a reſtorative Electuary out of Parats tongues, and Hawks livers, as a moſt egregious Phyſician of our Town did, is an argument, you need not to ſtair if your Bill amounts to pounds *ſterling*. And when your glorious Phyſician hath markt you down an Apozem of a

yard,

yard and half long, I would not have you dispute with your Apothecary, for demanding more than what's usual for one, that contains but a simple or two, which possibly shall operate more effectually, and the Physician will know more certainly, which of the Simples did the feat, whereas in a great composition it's impossible to determinate which of 'em contributed most to the Cure. § These defects and abuses in the practice of Physick in relation to their prices, chiefly depend on the great bulk of the *London Dispensatory*, being overburdned with at least two thirds, though considering the time it was framed in, might well have vyed with any of its cotemporaries, for excellent and select Compositions. But the experience of our so wonderfully improved age declares, most methods of Physick can more commodiously be performed with a less than one third of its Contents. To what purpose so many scores of Syrups, which upon their unavoidable fermentation through the heat of the Summer, undergo a dissipation of the imbibed or infused vertues of Simples, differing afterwards in nothing from nauseous Molasses? so great a number of distilled Waters seems rather intended for pomp, than the absolute necessity of such Phlegmatick and infiped Liquors, as most of 'em are. *Aqua Gilberti*, and

Cordial-

Cordialis frigida Saxonia, are through the addition of *Coral*, *Pearl*, *Bezoar*, and precious Stones, considerably advanced in price, but not the least particle in vertue, accusing the Inventors of a defect in experimental knowledge, which would have discovered to them, there had been nothing so Volatil or Salin in those forementioned Stones and Pearl, that such weak *Menstruums* were capable of extracting. And he that revises the Composition of *Confectio Hamech*, will conclude it a very senseless one, for being render'd so adstrictive, by that great proportion of *Myrobalans*. *Mithridate* and *Threacle* if ever they had been causes of those great effects former ages adscribed to them, would certainly be promoted to higher vertues, were they corrected by the substracting many of their poysonous and hurtful ingredients. Neither could I ever give my self a satisfactory reason, why those ancient and pure Empirical Compositions, whereof *Mesues* was so diligent a Collector, were recommended by those learned Physicians to their Apothecaries, without reducing their Empirical and senseless multitude of ingredients to a less and more rational number, in the Compositions of *Species Confect. Liber Pulvis Bezoard. Magistr. Diarrhod. Abbat.* and of many others; Likewise the Chymical præparations described

in

in the latter end of the said *Pharmapœa*, are as mean, as they are defective; *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* is not so much fixt, but oft moves Vomits; the like effect may be imputed to their *Bezoardicum Minerale*. Their *Mercurius vitæ* proves for the most part Convulsive towards the latter part of the operation; their *Oleum Vitrioli* too corrosive, and not at all volatil; their *Turbith Mineral* is as churlish, as it is a crude and barren præparation. The body of the *Chalybs præp.* not being sufficiently opened by distill'd Vinegar, doth not answer the Physicians expectation in obstinate obstructions. Their *Magisterium Coral.* and *Perlar.* differ little from chalk in powder, or lime well washt. In fine, nothing is more worthy of the consideration of those so eminently Accomplisht Physicians of the College, than the reformation of their *Pharmacopœa*, the correcting of its Compositions, in retrenching the number of the ingredients, and reducing the body of the whole into a far less number of Simple Waters, Syrups, Electuaries, Powders, Compound Purgatives, Ointments and Plaisters, whereby they will singularly pleasure Honest Apothecaries, in detracting so considerably from that needless and almost endless pains and trouble, the present Dispensatory injoyns, and save them the labour of running to one another

to borrow Medicines; and laſtly, ſince by this ſmall determinate number of Simples and Compounds little or nothing will remain to be flung away at the years end, they may afford their Medicines two thirds cheaper, and yet be no leſs Gainers, and for this the publick will in gratitude become their æqual Debtors with Apothecaries.

§ To this præceding Catalogue of clamourous abuſes of Practiſing Apothecaries, I will annex ſuch others, as the immoderate thirſt of lucre, and the ſweet eaſe of lazineſs, do tempt them to; and therefore if in the præparation of prolix compoſitions, as of *Syr. Arthem. Syr. Chamæpit. Mithridate* and others, they omit half a ſcore Simples or more, and ſupply the defect of 'em by a double proportion of others, you may judg, they intend nothing but the contracting their buſineſs, and the humouring their inclination to idleneſs. And if in the *Species* of *Diamoſchu* they omit the Moſck, in *Pulv. e Chel. Cancror.* the Bezoar, in *Pulv. Cardiac. Magiſtr.* the Ambergriſe and Leaf Gold, in *Pulv. Bez. Mag.* the Unicorns horn, and the Pearl, you may imagine they deſign a double profit; the one by ſaving thoſe dear Ingredients, and the other, by charging the ſaid Medicines at as high a rate to the Patients Bill, as if they had been added in

their full proportion. Secondly, At the Druggists there being two sorts of all Drugs, the one good, sound and dear, the other though of the same kind, course, almost rotten and very cheap; we may be jealous, that those who aim at an Aldermanship by a quick step, do for the most part make use of the latter sort of Drugs in all their Compositions, and in the præparations of the præscripts of Physicians; whose Bills its most certain are by some Apothecaries unfaithfully dispensed, by adding a less quantity of the Ingredients, or such as will prove ineffectual, on design either to protract the course of Physick, or to defame the Physician. Thirdly, the humour of a Tradesman to play the Gentleman is too visible in many Apothecaries, who pass their time either Physician like in visiting Patients, or rendring themselves to the recreations of the times, wherein they are plentifully supported by the revenue of their Shop, which their men manage according to the idleness and negligence Servants are all addicted to in the absence of their Masters; whence supposing a præscription to be erroneously or dangerously præpared, and the Patient upon the taking of it surprized with urgent symptoms, or yeild to his last fate, it shall not be divulged to you, the man that made up the Medicine was a raw Apprentice, or had been

been drinking Drunk, whil'ſt the Maſter was breathing his Nag in *Hide-Park*, in all which tranſaction, it's the Phyſician that muſt father the ill ſucceſs.

§ Were you here to paſs your ſentiment on the præmiſſes, you would conclude I had ſpoken for and againſt the Apothecaries, which how far I ſeem to have written for them, it's time I ſhould reſolve you. Firſt, in anſwer to what I objected ſeemingly on the behalf of the reaſonableneſs of their Practice. Our moſt perfect *Engliſh* Law impoſes death upon thoſe who exact money (though out of a neceſſity for a Livelyhood) from any, by threatning their lives, if ſo, what can we ſuppoſe a greater argument againſt Apothecaries, that exact great Sums in their long Bills for Medicines, which beyond threatning, have artificially taken away their lives? for it's obſervable our Law is ſo intent in the præſerving of the life of every (though the meaneſt) of the Kings Subjects, that if a proof be purſued, that the untimely death of any perſon was cauſed by an error in Phyſick, adminiſtred by one that had no legal warrant for it, the crime is ſeverely puniſh'd with a Rope.

§ But ſince the condition of inferiour Tradeſmen and Servants will not admit of great expences in Phyſicians fees, beſides large prices for

Medicines, the Honourable College of Phyſicians would ſingularly acquit their duty to the publick, in præventing their raſh inconſiderate humour of running to Mountebanks, Empiricks, or practiſing Apothecaries for cheapneſs (ſo ſeeming,) by appointing every three or four years one or two Junior Phyſicians in every Ward, whoſe viſiting Fee they ſhould be obliged by Oath, ſhall not exceed a ſhilling, and their Chamber Fee ſix pence, by which means many lives might be præſerved, the young Phyſician gain conſiderably enough by the frequency of Patients and the multitude of Viſits, and very much improve his experience. Likewiſe there ought a *Pharmacopœa Pauperum* to be annex'd to the other, which conſiſting in cheap, few, and effectual Medicines, and præpared by two or three Apothecaries, authorized for that purpoſe in every reſpective Ward, and every Medicine reaſonably rated by the Phyſician at the end of his præſcription, it would certainly prævent the ruine of many mean Families in caſe of a great Sickneſs, which oft cannot ſtand them in leſs than twenty or thirty pounds, at the rate Phyſick is practiſed now.

§. Phyſicians of late have made ſome ſputter about the diſhoneſty, ſtubborneſs, and incapacity of Apothecaries in their Trade, but ſeeking redreſs

redreſs among incompetent Judges, the vulgar, miſtook their caſe, and ſo muſt begin again. The Carrier in the Fable complaining to *Jupiter*, his Aſs was ſullen and wo'd not go the way he wo'd have him; *Jupiter* return'd no other anſwer, than that he had given him hands; implying he might make uſe of 'em in taking the Aſs by the Haltar, and driving him on with a Battoon. The Moral applyed to this affair can give no offence, ſince Fables never created exceptions. So then the College of Phyſicians having the means in their own hands, which their Charter and ſeveral acts of Parliament had conferred on them, may without much difficulty arrive to the end of their deſign, by ſummoning the chief of their Corporation before them, and offering whether they will accept of an Oath, to be taken every ſeven years or oftner, (to put them in mind of their duty,) in this form, or any other they ſhall think fit. *They ſhall ſwear they will præpare the Medicines and Compoſitions of their Diſpenſatory faithfully without altering or ſubſtituting* Quid pro Quo, *or omitting or adding any Simples, which they engage ſhall be the ſound and good; and that they will præpare and diſpenſe the præſcriptions of Phyſicians exactly without the leaſt alteration, omiſſion or addition, without cavilling, deriding, or reviling any thing there-*

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in contain'd. That they shall not sell their Medicines at higher prices than the College shall think fit to tax or rate them. That they shall not præsume to give a Vomit or Purge, without a Bill from a Legal Physician. That they shall not give a Patient more than one Cordial or Glyster on an urgent occasion, which may satisfie the Patients impatiency, until a Physician be sent for, provided alwayes, that this shall not extend to hinder them from selling Mithridate, Threacle, Simple Waters, Syrups, or any thing else a Customer will buy of 'em. That they shall not feel Pulses, examine Patients, puzzle or fright them to cause them to send for another. That they shall dispense Laudanum, Mercurius vitæ, *and some other weighty Medicines with their own hands. That they shall give Physicians a due respect and honour, oppose the frauds and insinuations of Empiricks and Practising Apothecaries. That they shall not keep any Medicine in their Shops longer, than the College præscribes a time for their continuing good and sound. That they shall not sell Sublimate, Præcipitate, Arsenick or any other sort of quick poyson to any inferiour or unknown Customer. That they shall conceal the Diseases of Patients, or whatever other secrets are committed to them in the Cure. That they shall likewise keep secret such præscripts of the*

Physicians

Phyſicians as they ſhall enjoyn them to. That they ſhall not publickly or privately adviſe or ſell any Medicine that may occaſion Women to miſcarriages, or kill their Conception. That they ſhall diſcover the frauds and errors committed by Practiſing Apothecaries, if ſuſpected to have cauſed the untimely death of any. That they ſhall not let Blood, dreſs Ulcers, or invade any part of the Skilful Chyrurgeons employ. Beſides what elſe is convenient to be added. An Oath being no more than neceſſary in a Trade, where frauds and abuſes are ſo practicable, I am confident no Honeſt Apothecary can or will refuſe it, ſince containing no particular, that cuts off from the priviledge or full extent of his Trade. Thoſe whom the honeſty of their intentions ſhall perſwade their ſubmiſſion to theſe rules, may be diſtinguiſh'd from others, by being called *College Apothecaries*, to whom it's likewiſe moſt juſt, the Phyſicians *ſhall ingage upon the reputation of their Profeſſion, not to præpare any Medicines, but ſuch as are very difficult, requiring art and care, and whereon the weight and principal efficacy of Curing great Diſeaſes doth depend, but that they ſhall ſend theſe alſo to be diſpenſed by them, and conſequently ſhall leave off præſcribing of Noſtrums*

that.

that were used to be præpared by their Covenant Apothecaries. Moreover that they shall not divert any Patient from his Apothecary, or in the least hint at his incapacity, to cause any suspicion or præjudice in the Patient; that they shall ever refuse to make use of a Practising or any other than a College Apothecary, but indeavour the suppression of all such and Empiricks, for their mutual intereſt and advantage, and ever be obliged to give a good Character of them in particular. That they will tax and rate their compositions and præscriptions conscienciously, and with a particular regard had to their Rents, charge of Servants, loss of time, and all other necessary circumstances. That they shall not Usurp any Authority or Majestical command over them, other than of præscribing, directing, and informing what's necessary for the good of the Patient and their Customer, and consequently esteem 'em as free Tradesmen.

§ But if it shall be made to appear, a *College Apothecary* hath in any particular, broken his Oath, he shall be expelled and extermined as a perjured person, out of the College Practice, without the least hope of ever being received in again. Likewise a *Collegiate Physician* being found peccant, ought

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to be degraded of the honour, of being a member of so honourable a Society.

§ The irregularity of the Practice of Physick being in a great measure to be imputed to the perverse qualities of some of themselves, the Collegiate Physicians ought to pass an ingagement, *They shall depose all envy and malice, by desisting to decry or depress one another by clandestin sinister reflexions, but on the contrary, rather aiming at that part of a Gentleman, to give a generous Character of one another. That they shall not undertake the Cure of any Patient, who hath made use of another, before the former Physician is dismissed with his due satisfaction. That if two or more are called to a consultation, they shall go out together, and no single one tarry behind, to insinuate into the opinion of the Patient or his Friends. That all consultations shall be made in a room private to themselves, and all their particular judgments shall be left wholly to be approved and decided by the Physician that was first called, who ought likewise to præscribe only. That being called, where an Empirick or Practising Apothecary hath by an irregular method brought the Patient into a manifest danger, and an irrecoverable condition, he shall be obliged to acquaint the College with it.*

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By a line of impartiality I have drawn this tract, not being conscious of any pique I have to any party therein mentioned, and for that reason can assert, I have produced what may be urged for Physician and Apothecary, to the least circumstance, and have likewise annex'd a way for accommodation between 'em, but how well or how ill I leave to the Reader; and so farewell.

Sunt bona mixta malis, sunt mala mixta bonis.

FINIS.

A

LASH for LEX TALIONIS;

OR,

A just Repræhension of the

Practising Apothecary.

THis preceding discourse was almost finish'd in the Impression, when I chanced to spy somewhat new, prickt up against a post in a Ballad-sellers Stall, at first appearing like some strange News from *Tripoly*, but upon a nearer approach, observed a very worthy person Dr. *Murret* named in th' Title of *Lex Talionis*, and in the ensuing page Dr. *Goddart*, both very Accomplisht and Eminently Learned in their Profession; also a third, Dr. *Daniel Cox*, a person as ingenious as learned. These to whom the generality of judicious men dedicate a character more ample, than my narrow bounds will permit to express, were assaulted in their honour and reputation by a clandestin scurrilous Cabal of four or five Practising Apothecaries, raking up in the Libel forementioned all the filth and dirt the Sinck of their imagination stunk of, but with no other success than the bespattering of themselves, and defiling their own Nest. The provocation for this was no more than what passers by give to those snarling Animals, that bark at 'em, because they are none of the house; it being the sentiment of those Learned men in their Treatises, that the people were extreamly imposed upon by some fraudulent Apothecaries, whom they endeavoured to divert from their impious practice by a

threat, they would attempt the præparation of their own Medicines, which the urgent occasion of a sickly season, and many inconveniences attending a private Pharmacy might easily prævail with them, to render back to those, whose establish'd employment it had been for some ages. This was the opinion of all sober and honest Apothecaries, with a censure, that the foresaid Pamphlet was Indited by some Hermaphrodite Apothecary-Doctor to deserve a small piece, or to raise himself by causing a division between Physicians and Apothecaries; these latter detesting those scandalous reflexions on the whole Corporation of Physicians, and others in particular by inserting their names, a sort of impudence not common in a civilized Government, and what is more, of giving the Lye to a Gentleman, which the *Lex Talionis* of all Nations recompenses with a *Bastonade*. But give *Dimbolus* his due, the particular naming of persons being left out, it might pass for a piece of *Bouffonerie*, the chief Author being fitter for a ——— on the little Theatre of a *Bartholomew* Booth, than——sure he would have bursted had he not gi'n vent to his witty Hogshead; that was thus upon the fret; and when he has been well rackt till the *Lees* drop into his Breeches, his manners will shew more fine. However I'le pass one hours time to give an essay, how facil it is to retort, but without reverberating heat: (fol. 7. *Lex Talionis*) *That the young Physician must be lodged* gratis *in the Apothecaries house, and attended on by the Servants, and by the Mistriss into the bargain*; a filthy Bird that besowls his own nest. *Cantare!* What's his meaning? confesses, he holds his Trade by a contented tenure *in Capite*; or by giving Purges at's house, when the sign is in *Capricorn*, and for that reason the *English Monsieur* comes not thither, without muzling his Nose under his Cloak. But the Gentleman has forgot to tell you, his Trade is the onely means the Physician has to shab off his Tympany-Cousin to the young Apothecary, in hopes of his Practice for her Portion, *urgente necessitate*, *Pe* for that. fol. 24. *The* Apothecaries *having a laudable custom once a year* (and oftner too) *as many as please, to go Herborizing* (don't say Simpling) *in* Gutter-lane, *where any not knowing may be instructed by those, who well understand, and are learned*;—O Learned Herbwomen! (fol. 25.) he recites a fictitious story of a Carrot top; A most prægnant invention of his Carrot-pate imagination. (fol. 2.) for *Cortes*

sayes

sayes he, an incomparable *Gallus*, whither his Brother Apothecary was carried the last Sessions in the *little Coach* (fol. 17.) with two Wheels, up *Holborn* and—such another his Glyster-pipeship may keep in Time, for it would be too pedantick for our age to say the Apothecary goeth to his Countrey house. fol. 17. *Of late times there being more* (Doctors) *Knighted, than known in so short a time.* If this be the contest, as many of you shall be exalted to a Knighthood o'th' burning Pestil, with the figure Ch. in the record of your Manual; but that wil spoil your Palmestry I doubt. (fol. 2.) But *Domine*, was it *salva conscientia*, (fol. 25.) when for a truth one of your small Brethren in the Margin of's Bill, put down *Item* for *Item* and *Item* of *Pulvis ad Anginam*, being nothing but *Album Græcum*, each paper at half a Crown; for forty papers *just* o five pounds for White Dogs— and what you please besides for *Tobith* and's little Cur? Hush hush, all comes out; 'tis not forgotten the poor Lady in—march'd off of an *Ala mode*, she had got by taking some Pills Mr. Nameless had roul'd between's Teeth, to make 'em take gilt the better. Hereafter pray leave off that trick. 'Tseems Mr. Nameless had been basely paid for's Glyster; And how deservedly then the *Bon Droll* stiles 'em (fol. 19.) a Society, generally (none excepted?) very honest and sober men, *Oibob!* Pray don't go by t'Artichoak Leaden— str. Pils, Potions, and Quack-advice you may have, and after that a long Arithmetical Scrowl, little shorter than a *Shentlemans Genealogy*: This his long *Picaro* shall humbly present to you, and if you bid 'um send *Ursus major*, and you will pay his Bill; expect not a Farthing abatement from the favour of a *Quantum meruit*; for here's a plain *Assumpsit*; if you understand not this Knack, the *Jeroboams* shall make you — *Probatum est*; for it's on Record more then once in several of the Courts. (fol. 17.) *The Battle is to the strong*; but they are strong, for they ne'r break; and how can they? three Patients i' th' Spring makes their Pot boil all the year. It's well put in, a word of the *battle*; for generally they go armed with the Ivory pocket Pistol, & the Box of gilt Bullets; and *Auri sacra fames*, the good Old Cause, even it's that they fight for. (Fol. 18.) *Their canting and formally praying over their Patients*, &c. this is granted was the practice of three noted Physicians, and they got well by it, What then? Hast thou not heard of a Precious Brother of mine, who like a little Stone-horse

horse-mounted the great Tub, and with a sence of feeling, how heartily did he recommend his precious *Elixir vitæ* to dis dear Sisters, and so powerfully did press it home to 'em; and at length O how fervently did they embrace it! All had been well, and they had still continued in the same perswasion, had not that wretch Brother *Nameless* held forth his poysonous Box of Ointment, almost to the utter destruction of their sweet enjoyment, and their comfortable fellowship; But how precious an Antidote was *Mercurius Dulcis* then, to rebuke that evil spirit Lust and Conven-tickling had let in among 'em? *Nemo omnibus horis sapit, may as well be verified of this Apothecary as any other*, when he bought dryed Eels for Vipers, to make *Trochisci*, for his Venice Threacle, an Admirable Antidote! (fol. 9.) *for doubtless* (says he) *the discreet Apothecary being learned, may make a far abler Physician than he an Abothecary; for it's but joyning the Theory of Physick with his Practick, and he may be compleat*; what? a *compleat* Mountebank! *conceditur*; but *quomodo pulvis signior* Apothecary, the joyning of the Theory with the Practick? possibly the joyning of *Culpepper* with the Glysterpipe; or Poor *Robin's* Almanack with the Pestil and Mortar; seriously a very compleat Physician. *Complamatum est*; and from that rule (fol. 12) *all Fools or Physicians* indeed, or both, if he'll accept on't: (fol. 25.) for *ex quavis ligno non fit Mercurius*, i. e. *ex quovis* wooden Apothecary *non fit Medicus*. But whence had your Worship all those ends of Latin? sure th'are the parings of some University Cobler; for confident I am the learn'd Author's Gotham assistants are scarce guilty of knowing the first letter of the Greek i' th' title, though it proved their neck Verse (fol 25.) *the Apothecary if he would understand the practice* (a contradiction now confessing their ignorance i' th' Practick) *and Theory of Physick, or any question that can be asked*, (what turn Astrologer too!) *let him buy Frambesarius, the best piece* ever *Duns* studied to answer's *Quodlibets*; that's th'use on't. Though when he trug'd to *Cambridg* for a degree of Blockhead in Physick, *Don Quixot* falcer'd most abominably, being better vers'd in Priscian than *Galen*. *Quot sunt partes Medicinæ?* Answer'd *quinque*. *Primo*, to perswade a Customer in health he's sick. *Secundo*, to give him a Pill that shall make him sick. *Tertio*, to vamp him up with Cordials. *Quarto*, to make him believe he's well, though now sick indeed. *Quinto*,

to

to preſent 'im with a long Bill; if *trap* be the word go on and proſper. (fol. 26.) he comments on an ingenious book *de Fermentatione*, like an *Aſinus ad lyram*; as if the learned Author had not been able to explain's own thoughts, nevertheleſs runs on miſtaking the thing all along. But my friend, when you have thorowly peruſed the *Praxis Riverii* (fol. 26.) and *Primroſes Enchiridium*, ſtill it will be but *Simia eſt ſimia, etiamſi aurea geſtet inſignia*, in Engliſh a debauch'd Apothecary. Neither will your Aſinary canting on the fermentation (fol. 27.) for a *ſpecimen* of their wonderful pretended progreſs in Phyſick, excuſe 'em from being —— in print; (fol. 25.) *Let but a rational learned Apothecary*, &c. Guarda la gamba! A rational learned ſwabber in Phyſick, a Pot-carry! *and why may not a Rational learned* Chimney-ſweeper *add but ſomewhat of the Theory* (verba codicis) *to his former obſervations, be better fitted for practice, and I would ſooner engage him than many a Pot-carry.* I mar'l tro' your Worſhip forgets they have travelled too as well as Phyſicians; 'tis confeſſed they have; but 'twas on *Balaam's* Aſs, from the Village of *Ignorance*, through the Town of *Cheat'em* in *Long-bill-ſhire*, till they came to the ſtrong Caſtle of *Impudence*. *Paſſe par la* ſtil, but in your Travels, have a care of the little Coach, they make an ugly halt by the way, unleſs the Coachman will ingage to bring you back, and yet 't would be dangerous to take's word. Pray good folks, a word of advice; leave off this rambling, off with your travelling garb, the Pluſh Jacket, and the broad brim'd Hat, 'tis but *Vulpes ſub pelle Leonis*, and on with your blew Aprons again, the Muſick of the Peſtil and Mortar will ſound pleaſanter than the Paſſing Bell; for Pot-carry is but *quaſi* to the Pit-carry, and your Practicing *quaſi* Prating. Now let's Blazon the Primitive of your derived ſo eminent Profeſſion, as he call's it. *Apothecary Pot-carry, Pot-carry Pit-carry, Pit-carry Picaro.* O *Picaro*, art thou the Father of ſo eminent a Generation! then may I ſay with the Author in the farewell of his Prologue; From a *Picaro-Pit-carry-Apothecary Libera me Domine.*

FINIS.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM